

GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Executive Office of Mayor Muriel Bowser



Office of the Deputy Mayor for Public Safety and Justice

April 19, 2021

Hon. Charles Allen  
Chairperson, Committee on the Judiciary and Public Safety  
1350 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20004

Dear Chairperson Allen,

Below please find the responses to the Committee's questions on the performance oversight of the Office of the Deputy Mayor for Public Safety and Justice.

General Questions

1. Please provide a current organizational chart for the agency, including the number of vacant, frozen, and filled positions in each division or subdivision. Include the names and titles of all senior personnel, and note the date the information was collected on the chart.

- a. Please provide an explanation of the roles and responsibilities of each division and subdivision.

DMPSJ serves as the principal advisor to the Mayor and City Administrator on all aspects related to the District's public safety and criminal justice systems. The Office provides oversight of agencies' budgets, policies, and program accountability. It coordinates work between and among the agencies within its cluster, as well as across the District government and with our federal and regional partners.

- b. Please provide a narrative explanation of any changes to the organizational chart made during the previous year.

Please see Attachment A.

There are two changes to the organizational chart: an Acting Deputy Mayor and a new Executive Assistant.

2. Please provide a current Schedule A for the agency which identifies each filled, vacant, unfunded, and funded position by program and activity, with the employee's name (if

filled), title/position, salary, fringe benefits, and length of time with the agency (if filled). Please note the date the information was collected. The Schedule A should also indicate if the position is continuing/term/temporary/contract or if it is vacant or frozen. Please separate salary and fringe and indicate whether the position must be filled to comply with federal or local law.

Please see Attachment B.

3. Please list all employees detailed to or from your agency during FY20 and FY21, to date. For each employee identified, please provide the name of the agency the employee is detailed to or from, the reason for the detail, the date of the detail, and the employee's projected date of return.

DMPSJ has no employees detailed to or from the agency during FY20 and FY21, to date.

4. Please provide the Committee with:

- a. A list of all vehicles owned, leased, or otherwise used by the agency and to whom the vehicle is assigned, as well as a description of all vehicle collisions involving the agency's vehicles in FY20 and FY21, to date;

In FY21, DMPSJ leased a 2019 Dodge Caravan; the vehicle is used by the DMPSJ staff to travel to meetings, community walks, and other government business meetings. During FY21, while the vehicle was parked, another vehicle struck it and damaged the side mirror.

- b. A list of travel expenses, arranged by employee for FY20 and FY21, to date, including the justification for travel.

In FY20 or FY21, to date, no DMPSJ employee has made any requests for travel expenses.

5. Please list all memoranda of understanding ("MOU") entered into by the agency in FY20 and FY21, to date, as well as any MOU currently in force. For each, indicate the date into which the MOU was entered and the termination date.

FY 2020 MEMORANDA OF UNDERSTANDING (MOU) - BUYER SUMMARY				
FQ0				
DEPUTY MAYOR FOR PUBLIC SAFETY AND JUSTICE				
SELLING AGENCY	DESCRIPTION OF SERVICES PROVIDED	AMOUNT	START DATE	END DATE
OVSJG	Private Security Camera	\$ 85,000	10/1/2019	9/30/2020
TOTAL		\$ 85,000		

FY 2021 MEMORANDA OF UNDERSTANDING (MOU) - BUYER SUMMARY				
FQ0				
DEPUTY MAYOR FOR PUBLIC SAFETY AND JUSTICE				
SELLING AGENCY	DESCRIPTION OF SERVICES PROVIDED	AMOUNT	START DATE	END DATE
DCHR	Capital City Fellows Program	\$ 51,872	10/1/2020	9/30/2021
TOTAL		\$ 51,872		

6. Please list the ways, other than MOU, in which the agency collaborated with analogous agencies in other jurisdictions, with federal agencies, or with non-governmental organizations in FY20 and FY21, to date.

DMPSJ participates in the Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments, Homeland Security Executive Committee (HSEC), which meets monthly to help jurisdictions anticipate and prepare for emergency situations that require regional coordination and response.

The District is part of a coalition of cities called *Mayors Smart on Crime*, coordinated by the Center for American Progress. DMPSJ participates in quarterly calls and workshops that bring together mayors and top officials from cities nationwide to discuss innovative ideas to address shared public safety issues.

Additionally, as members of the Criminal Code Revision Commission, and the DFS Stakeholder Council, DMPSJ meets regularly with our partners at United States Attorney's Office, and the DC Office of Attorney General to discuss potential legislative changes, and updates to how evidence is processed at our forensic laboratories.

7. For FY20 and FY21, to date, please list all intra-District transfers to or from the agency, and include a narrative description of the purpose of each transfer.

FY 2020 MEMORANDA OF UNDERSTANDING (MOU) - BUYER SUMMARY				
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DCHR	Capital City Fellows Program	\$ 51,872	10/1/2020	9/30/2021
TOTAL		\$ 51,872		

8. For FY20 and FY21, to date, please identify any special purpose revenue funds maintained by, used by, or available for use by the agency. For each fund identified, provide:
- The revenue source name and code;
  - The source of funding;
  - A description of the program that generates the funds;
  - The amount of funds generated by each source or program;
  - Expenditures of funds, including the purpose of each expenditure;
  - Whether expenditures from the fund are regulated by statute or policy, and if so, how; and
  - The current fund balance.

DMPSJ did not have any special purpose revenue funds available for use in FY20 or FY21, to date.

9. For FY20 and FY21, to date, please list all purchase card spending by the agency, the employee making each expenditure, and the general purpose of each expenditure.

Lakiesha Walker was the only DMPSJ purchase card holder and made all purchases on behalf of the agency. DMPSJ purchase card spending for FY20 was \$17,751.31; for FY21 Q1, it was \$165.

Please see Attachments C & D for purchase card spending details.

10. Please list all capital projects in the financial plan for the agency or under the agency's purview in FY20 and FY21, to date, and provide an update on each project, including the amount budgeted, actual dollars spent, and any remaining balances (please also include projects for the benefit of the agency that are in the budget of the Department of General Services or another agency). In addition, please provide:
- A narrative description of all capital projects begun, in progress, or concluded in FY19, FY20, and FY21, to date, including the amount budgeted, actual dollars spent, any remaining balances, and the work undertaken;
  - An update on all capital projects planned for the four-year financial plan;



- c. A description of whether the capital projects begun, in progress, or concluded in FY19, FY20, and FY21, to date, had an impact on the operating budget of the agency. If so, please provide an accounting of such impact; and
- d. A description and the fund balance for any existing allotments.

DMPSJ did not have any capital projects in FY18, FY19, FY20, or FY21 to date. DMPSJ does not have any capital projects anticipated for the four-year financial plan.

11. Please provide a list of all budget enhancement requests (including capital improvement needs) for FY20 and FY21, to date. For each, include a description of the need and the amount of funding requested.

DMPSJ did not have any budget enhancements in FY20 or FY21, to date.

12. Please list, in chronological order, each reprogramming in FY20 and FY21, to date, that impacted the agency, including those that moved funds into the agency, out of the agency, or within the agency. Include known, anticipated reprogrammings, as well as the revised, final budget for your agency after the reprogrammings. For each reprogramming, list the date, amount, rationale, and reprogramming number.

DEPUTY MAYOR FOR PUBLIC SAFETY AND JUSTICE							
FY 2020 REPROGRAMMING LIST							
	LOCAL					Starting Budget	\$1,570,602
FISCAL YEAR	FUND	DATE	SOAR DOC #	Program	Activity	DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT
2020	0100	8/5/2020	BJSUPPLI	1000	1090	FY 2020 SUPPLEMENTAL REDUCTION	(\$92,174)
2020	0100	9/14/2020	BJFQ0918	1000	1090	FY 2020 COLA	\$20,200
2020	0100	9/14/2020	BJFQ0918	1000	1090	FY 2020 COLA	\$4,103
2020	0100	9/30/2020	BJFBFR20	1000	1090	CLUSTER YEAR END REPROGRAMMING	(\$20,000)
2020	0100						
						Final Budget	\$1,482,731

DMPSJ has no reprogramming in FY21, to date.

13. Please list each grant or sub-grant **received by** your agency in FY20 and FY21, to date. List the date, amount, source, purpose of the grant or sub-grant received, and amount expended.
  - a. How many FTEs are dependent on grant funding?
  - b. What are the terms of this funding?
  - c. If it is set to expire, what plans, if any, are in place to continue funding the FTEs?

During FY20 and FY21, to date, DMPSJ did not receive any grants or sub-grants nor did it have any FTEs dependent on grant funding.

14. Please list each grant or sub-grant **granted by** your agency in FY20 and FY21, to date. List the date, amount, source, and purpose of the grant or sub-grant granted.

DMPSJ did not issue any grants or sub-grants in FY20 or FY21, to date.

15. Please list each contract, procurement, and lease entered into or extended and option years exercised by your agency during FY20 and FY21, to date. For each contract, procurement, or lease, please provide the following information, where applicable:

- a. The name of the party;
- b. The nature of the contract, procurement, or lease, including the end product or service;
- c. The dollar amount of the contract, procurement, or lease, including amount budgeted and amount actually spent;
- d. The term of the contract, procurement, or lease;
- e. Whether it was competitively bid;
- f. The name of the agency's contract monitor(s) and the results of any monitoring activity; and
- g. The funding source.

DMPSJ had no contracts, procurements, or leases for FY20 or FY21, to date.

16. Please list and describe all pending and closed lawsuits that name or named the agency as a party in FY20 and FY21, to date, and include an explanation about the issues involved in each case. Identify which cases on the list are lawsuits that potentially expose the District to significant financial liability or could result in a change to agency practices, and describe the current status of the litigation.

DMPSJ does not have any pending lawsuits naming it as a party.

17. Please list all judgments against and settlements executed by the agency or by the District on behalf of the agency, of any amount, in FY20 or FY21, to date, and provide the parties' names, the date on which the judgment was issued or settlement was executed, the amount of the judgment or settlement, and if related to litigation, the case name, docket number, and a brief description of the case. Include non-monetary costs such as backpay and leave restoration. If unrelated to litigation, please describe the underlying issue or reason for the judgment or settlement (e.g. excessive use of force, wrongful termination, sexual harassment). Please also describe any matters which are currently in settlement negotiations or for which a judgment is imminent.

DMPSJ did not enter into any settlements in FY20 or FY21, to date.

18. Did the agency use outside counsel in FY20 and FY21, to date? If so, for what matter(s) and in what amount(s)?

DMPSJ did not use outside counsel in FY20 and FY21, to date.

19. Please list the administrative complaints or grievances that the agency received in FY20 and FY21, to date, broken down by source. Please describe the process utilized to respond to any complaints and grievances received and any changes to agency policies or procedures that have resulted from complaints or grievances received. For any complaints or grievances that were resolved in FY20 or FY21, to date, describe the resolution.

DMPSJ did not receive any administrative complaints or grievances in FY20 or FY21, to date.

20. Please describe the agency's procedures for investigating allegations of sexual harassment, sexual misconduct, or discrimination committed by or against agency employees. List and describe any allegations relating to the agency or its employees in FY20 and FY21, to date, and whether and how those allegations were resolved (e.g. a specific disciplinary action, such as re-training, employee transfer, suspension, or termination).

- a. Please also identify whether the agency became aware of any similar matters in FY20 or FY21, to date, through means other than an allegation, and if so, how the matter was resolved (e.g. sexual harassment was reported to the agency, but not by the victim).

DMPSJ is compliant with all sexual harassment training requirements and has identified a Sexual Harassment Officer, Rafael Perez, as required by Mayor's Order 2017-313.

DMPSJ received one allegation of sexual harassment/misconduct in FY19. The allegation was related to behavior by an employee of an independent District agency. The complaint was referred to that agency for investigation of its employee's actions and any necessary disciplinary action. Although this complaint was filed in FY19, the agency's investigation was concluded and the complainant was notified of the agency's findings and resulting action on October 9, 2019 which falls in FY20.

DMPSJ worked with several District agencies to ensure its agency staff received all assistance and services needed to maintain a safe, respectful workplace.

21. Please provide the Committee with a list of the total workers' compensation payments paid by the agency or on the agency's behalf in FY20 and FY21, to date, including the number of employees who received workers' compensation payments, in what amounts, and for what reasons.

DMPSJ did not pay any workers' compensation payments in FY20 or FY21, to date.

22. Please list and describe any ongoing investigations, audits, or reports on the agency or any employee of the agency, or any investigations, studies, audits, or reports on the agency or any employee of the agency that were completed during FY20 and FY21, to date.

The DC Auditor is conducting an audit of the implementation of the Neighborhood Engagement Achieves Results Act and DMPSJ is one of several agencies involved. DMPSJ is not aware of any ongoing investigations, other audits, or reports on or of DMPSJ or any of its employees completed in FY20 and FY21, to date.

23. Please describe any spending pressures the agency experienced in FY20 and any anticipated spending pressures for the remainder of FY21. Include a description of the pressure and the estimated amount. If the spending pressure was in FY20, describe how it was resolved, and if the spending pressure is in FY21, describe any proposed solutions.

DMPSJ did not experience any spending pressures in FY20, and FY21 to date.

24. Please provide a copy of the agency's FY20 performance plan. Please explain which performance plan objectives were completed in FY20 and whether they were completed on time and within budget. If they were not, please provide an explanation.

Please see Attachment E.

The following performance plan objectives were met in FY20:

Objective	Description
Reduce violent crime in Ward 7 and Ward 8	Violent crime (with a few exceptions) has dropped in Wards 7 and 8. For example, in 6D (roughly Ward 7), sex abuse was down 13%, assault with a dangerous weapon was down 3%, and overall violent crime was down 3%, and overall violent crime was down 1%. In 7D (roughly Ward 8), homicide was down 14% and sex abuse was down 23%. Though the number of homicides dropped in both the 6D and 7D from last year, the overall number of homicides in District increased by 19%, which indicates while the objective was technically met, there is much work to still be done to reduce violent crime in Wards 7 and 8.

The following legislative objectives were not met in FY2020.

Shepherd legislation through the process that makes progressive changes to the way the District keeps and	The Mayor introduced the "Second Chance Amendment Act of 2017" (B22-560) on November 6, 2017. A hearing was held on December 14, 2017, but the Committee took no
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processes criminal history records	further action on the bill. The Mayor re-introduced twice, in January 2019 and January 2021. A hearing was held for the Second Chance Act of 2021 (B24-68) on April 8, 2021, and the Committee has indicated a shared desire to move forward legislation in the current Council Period.
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The following performance plan objectives were not met in FY20:

Objective	Explanation
Number of cluster agencies that fully achieve 75% of fiscal year performance targets; goal was 100% of agencies	Nine of the 11 cluster agencies achieved at least 75% of their performance targets. When creating this performance plan objective, DMPSJ knew the goal was overly ambitious, but we believed it was important to hold ourselves accountable for the performance of the agencies within the cluster.
Number of cluster agencies that fully achieved 75% of fiscal year initiatives; goal was 100% of agencies	Six of the 11 cluster agencies achieved at least 75% of their fiscal year initiatives. When creating this performance plan objective, DMPSJ knew the goal was overly ambitious, but we believed it was important to hold ourselves accountable for the performance of the agencies within the cluster.

25. Please provide a copy of your agency's FY21 performance plan as submitted to the Office of the City Administrator.

Please see Attachment F.

26. Please describe any regulations promulgated by the agency in FY20 or FY21, to date, and the status of each.

DMPSJ did not promulgate any regulations in FY20 or FY21, to date.

27. Please provide the number of FOIA requests for FY20 and FY21, to date, that were submitted to your agency. Include the number granted, partially granted, denied, and pending. In addition, please provide the average response time, the estimated number of FTEs required to process requests, the estimated number of hours spent responding to these requests, and the cost of compliance.

In FY20 and FY21, to date, DMPSJ received 20 FOIA requests. Of those 20: two were granted in full; one denied; one granted/denied in part; two resulted in no responsive records; and none are pending. Response time ranged from 3 to 16 days, with each response taking between 30 minutes and two days. All FOIAs required one DMPSJ employee and the compliance cost was less than \$1,000.

28. Please provide a list of all studies, research papers, reports, and analyses that the agency prepared or for which the agency contracted during FY20 and FY21, to date. Please state the status and purpose of each. Please submit a hard copy to the Committee if the study, research paper, report, or analysis is complete.

In FY20, DMPSJ issued the Report on Felony Crime in 2018. Please see Attachment G. DMPSJ is currently preparing the Report on Felony Crime in 2019.

29. Please list in descending order the top 25 overtime earners in your agency in FY20 and FY21, to date, if applicable. For each, state the employee's name, position number, position title, program, activity, salary, fringe, and the aggregate amount of overtime pay earned. Please describe the process the agency uses to determine which employees are granted overtime.

DEPUTY MAYOR FOR PUBLIC SAFETY AND JUSTICE FY 2020 OVERTIME EARNINGS BY EMPLOYEE									
Agency Code	Fiscal Year	Program	Activity	Employee Name	Position Number	Position Title	Salary	Fringe	Overtime Pay
FQ0	20	1000	1090	Harris,Shae	00099836	Policy Advisor	113,617.00	23,064.25	193.00
FQ0	20	1000	1090	Del Toro,Jennifer K	00088333	Performance and Data Analyst	96,968.60	19,684.63	123.00
AGENCY GRAND TOTAL									\$316.00

No DMPSJ employee received any overtime in FY21, to date.

30. For FY20 and FY21, to date, please provide a list of employee bonuses or special pay granted that identifies the employee receiving the bonus or special pay, the amount received, and the reason for the bonus or special pay.

No DMPSJ employee received any bonus pay in FY20 or FY21, to date.

31. For FY20 and FY21, to date, please list each employee separated from the agency with separation pay. State the amount and number of weeks of pay. Also, for each, state the reason for the separation.

No DMPSJ employee received any separation pay in FY20 or FY21, to date.

32. Please provide the name of each employee who was or is on administrative leave in FY20 and FY21, to date. In addition, for each employee identified, please provide: (1) their position; (2) a brief description of the reason they were placed on leave; (3) the dates they were/are on administrative leave; (4) whether the leave was/is paid or unpaid; and (5) their current status.

No DMPSJ employee was or is on administrative leave in FY20 and FY21, to date.

33. Please provide each collective bargaining agreement that is currently in effect for agency employees. Include the bargaining unit and the duration of each agreement. Note if the agency is currently in bargaining and its anticipated completion.

DMPSJ does not have a collective bargaining agreement for any agency employee.

34. If there are any boards, commissions, or task forces associated with your agency, please provide a chart listing the names, number of years served, agency affiliation, and attendance of each member. Include any vacancies. Please also attach agendas and minutes of each board, commission, or task force meeting in FY20 or FY21, to date, if minutes were prepared. Please inform the Committee if the board, commission, or task force did not convene during any month.

Although the Deputy Mayor is a member of several boards and commissions, he chairs the Department of Forensic Science (DFS) Stakeholder Council and co-chairs the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council (CJCC).

The DFS Stakeholder Council meets semi-annually and is comprised of the Deputy Mayor for Public Safety and Justice; Chief of Police; Chief Medical Examiner; Attorney General; U.S. Attorney for the District of Columbia; Director of the Public Defender Service for the District of Columbia; Federal Public Defender for the District of Columbia; Director of the Department of Health; Chief of the Fire and Emergency Medical Services Department; and DFS Director.

Meeting Date	Topics
October 2, 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• DFS operations and staffing during the pandemic</li><li>• COVID-19 testing</li><li>• Quality assessments and accreditation</li><li>• Updates on DFS division programs and accomplishments</li></ul>
December 16, 2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Updates on organizational realignment</li><li>• SAVRAA 2.0 changes for DFS</li><li>• Updates on DFS division programs and accomplishments</li></ul>

The CJCC meets semi-annually and is comprised of the Mayor, the Deputy Mayor for Public Safety and Justice, D.C. Superior Court Chief Judge, Public Defender Service, Council Chairperson, Chairperson of the Council's Committee on the Judiciary and Public Safety, CJCC Executive Director, U.S. Bureau of Prisons, Pretrial Services Agency, D.C. Attorney General, U.S. Attorney's Office, U.S. Parole Commission, Department of Youth Rehabilitation Services, Department of Corrections, and the United States Marshal Service.

The CJCC meeting summaries are available at <https://cjcc.dc.gov/page/public-meetings>.

DMPSJ is also a member of several task forces, including the Marijuana Private Club Task Force; Open Government Advisory Group; Mayor's Emergency Preparedness Council; Criminal Code Reform Commission; the Age Friendly Task Force, and the Emergency Vehicles Lights and Sirens Policy Task Force.

DMPSJ provides administrative support to the Emergency Medical Services Advisory Commission and the Comprehensive Homicide Elimination Strategy Task Force.

35. Please list all reports or reporting currently required of the agency in the District of Columbia Code or Municipal Regulations. Provide a description of whether the agency is in compliance with these requirements, and if not, why not (e.g. the purpose behind the requirement is moot, etc.).

DMPSJ is statutorily required to produce an annual report on felony crime to be submitted to the Mayor and Council. The report details the type, frequency, and location of felony crime incidents; felony arrests; D.C. Superior Court cases; sentences imposed for felony convictions; and demographic characteristics of felony crime victims and people arrested on felony charges. DMPSJ is currently preparing the felony crime report for 2019.

36. Please provide a list of any additional training or continuing education opportunities made available to agency employees. For each additional training or continuing education program, please provide the subject of the training, the names of the trainers, and the number of agency employees that were trained.

DMPSJ utilizes programs run by the Department of Human Resources (DCHR), such as DCHR's Center for Learning and Development (CLD) and Skillport. CLD coordinates training programs and activities for District government agencies and employees, including senior executives, middle managers, supervisors, and frontline employees. CLD provides career assistance, resource centers, and specific agency training needs in partnership with universities, vendors, and other local training institutions. Skillport offers employees the flexibility of accessing learning and development opportunities from their desk, home, or on mobile devices. Employees who utilize Skillport have access to a full catalog of business skills, computer applications, and compliance courses.

37. Please describe any initiatives that the agency implemented in FY20 or FY21, to date, to improve the internal operations of the agency or the interaction of the agency with outside parties. Please describe the results, or expected results, of each initiative.

DMPSJ continued to build strong relationships within its cluster agencies, as well as partner with District and Federal agencies, to advance public safety. DMPSJ convenes monthly meetings with its cluster agency directors to discuss solutions to issues affecting all agencies and the District overall. In addition, the Deputy Mayor meets with each agency director monthly to discuss issues of operations, personnel, and effectiveness in service delivery. DMPSJ also works closely with staff on the Budget and Performance Management teams, the social scientists in The Lab @ DC, and the Office of the City Administrator analysts. Finally, DMPSJ works closely with the EOM Communications team and the Mayor's Office of Community Relations and Services (MOCRS) to engage in community conversations and to identify issues that concern residents both city-wide and within specific neighborhoods. By working in a bullpen setting, the interaction of the



various teams allows for a cohesive environment and allows DMPSJ to identify customer service issues, track different community needs, and highlight achievements to residents.

As a result of the public health emergency declaration in March 2020, the agency transitioned to mostly virtual, although some staff were physically present at the COVID-19 Emergency Operations Center, the Gun Violence Prevention Emergency Operations Center, and the Wilson Building. All staff have laptops and cellphones that have allowed them to be remain highly productive in a virtual setting.

38. What are the agency's top five priorities? Please explain how the agency expects to address these priorities in the remainder of FY21. How did the agency address its top priorities listed for this question last year?

Year in and year out, these are the priority areas that we are focused on to improve resident outcomes, and while the goals remain the same for FY20, the way the District approaches each priorities changes. DMPSJ's top five priorities for FY21 are:

1. Reduce gun violence and violent crime.

In 2020, gun violence and homicides reached a 15-year high with 198 homicides (86% of them committed with a firearm) and 922 people shot. In February, Mayor Bowser announced the launch of the District's new comprehensive violence prevention strategy called, Building Blocks DC. As part of this strategy, the Mayor established a Gun Violence Prevention Emergency Operations Center. We know the root causes of violence include untreated trauma, lack of opportunities for education and jobs, unstable housing, social influences that normalize violence, and structural racism. These root causes appear on the surface as petty arguments and insults, retaliation from ongoing disputes, physical manifestations of social media rap music disputes, robberies turned violent, and domestic violence. Exacerbating each of these is the COVID-19 pandemic, the economic downturn, and the availability of guns. Building Blocks DC is different from prior efforts to reduce gun violence in its whole of government approach. By activating an Emergency Operations Center, a central command will be responsible for collecting, gathering, and analyzing data and making decisions to direct agencies and staff towards the common goal of reducing gun violence. This elevated collaborative process will create critical centralized accountability for breaking down bureaucratic barriers.

An additional area of concern is the dramatic increase in carjackings, not only in the District, but in the metropolitan region. In February, the Metropolitan Police Department formed an interagency task force with participation from Montgomery County, Prince George's County, and the FBI, to help coordinate information and strategies. Since then, we have seen a significant number of arrests made and a reduction in the number of carjackings.

2. Transform EMS into a premier system.

The Fire and Emergency Medical Services Department (FEMS) continues to make significant progress in its efforts to transform the District's EMS system into a premier system. FEMS's focus in FY21 is to continue to improve the quality and outcomes of its patient care. One notable effort is the new focus on recognizing strokes and being able to differentiate between different types of strokes, so that patients can be transported to either primary or comprehensive stroke centers, depending on the severity of their symptoms and the likelihood of success with different treatments.

Another one of FEMS' primary strategies to improve patient care is getting patients the Right Care, Right Now. This means responding rapidly and competently to ALS patients, diverting as many BLS patients as possible to AMR, and continuing to increase the use of the Nurse Triage Line (NTL) for patients who do not need to be transported to an emergency room. In FY20, FEMS was able to divert an increasing number of patients from emergency departments through the NTL, from both the Office of Unified Communications (OUC) and from FEMS field provider referrals to the NTL. FEMS continues to leverage the AMR contract to save EMS resources for the District's most critical patients.

Having received authorization to transport patients to destinations other than emergency departments, FEMS and the Department of Behavioral Health are developing proposals around a new initiative to transport patients under the influence of drugs or alcohol to a non-emergency room setting for evaluation and treatment.

3. Strengthen the justice system to be fair, effective, and rehabilitative.

One of Mayor Bowser's legislative priorities for the past several years has been to reshape the District's antiquated criminal record sealing process. Reforming this process will enhance opportunities for residents to seal their records, reduce timelines for eligibility to seal arrests and convictions, increase eligibility of offenses that may be sealed, and create opportunities for individuals, where they once faced barriers. Residents are hampered by this record as they pursue jobs, housing, job training, and even education opportunities, because of the presence of a criminal record. We look forward to the legislation moving out of Committee during FY21.

DMPSJ has also been working closely with the DC Courts to better connect the judiciary to social services within District government. At the end of FY19, Mayor Bowser signed an occupancy agreement with DC Courts to reactivate the long-vacant former Recorder of Deeds building, located at 515 D St. NW. Under the agreement, the DC Courts would seek federal funding for a total renovation of the building and it would be used to house administrative support services, as well as designating space for DC Government agencies to provide services to court-involved residents. As the DC Courts were unable to obtain federal funding this fiscal year to start the renovations, they have developed a smaller proof-of-concept initiative to be located in the Moultrie Courthouse. This Interim Justice Resource Center (JRC) is intended to house representatives from Department of Behavioral Health, Department of Human Services, Department of Employment Services, Department of Motor Vehicles, DC

Health, Department of Aging and Community Living, DC Housing Authority, and relevant community-based organizations, connecting Court users to necessary government services. DMPSJ is connecting the JRC with Building Blocks DC so that wrap-around services are available with no wrong door to anyone seeking those services.

4. Improve outcomes for survivors of violence.

During FY20, the District made significant inroads in improving outcomes for survivors of violence. For example, 99 percent of sexual assault victims received on-call advocacy at a police station or hospital. However, due to the pandemic's impacts on hospital room access, only about half of victims of intentional life-threatening violence accepted hospital-based violence intervention services. With an expected relaxing of covid-related restrictions, the Hospital Violence Intervention Programs will focus on increasing this metric during the remainder of FY21.

OVSJG has worked to implement the provisions of SAVRAA 2.0 so teenage sexual assault survivors can have the same protections as adults. OVSJG and ONSE worked together to choose 37<sup>th</sup> Street SE/Stoddart Terrace for the Trauma Response and Community Engagement Program. This is directly tied to Building Blocks DC and will continue to evolve throughout the FY21.

5. Ensure the District is prepared for disasters and emergencies.

The Homeland Security and Emergency Management Agency (HSEMA) ensures the District is prepared for disasters and emergencies. In FY20 and into FY21, they have been co-leading DC's response to COVID-19, while also planning and responding to a highly contentious presidential election, an Inauguration, numerous First Amendment events, civil unrest, and severe weather events. It incorporated COVID-19 safety precautions by creating a virtual Emergency Operations Center for interagency coordination.

HSEMA, in conjunction with the Office of Contracting and Procurement, created and stocked a warehouse for supplies for mass incidents. Right now, it is dedicated to PPE and sanitizing supplies, but post-pandemic, it will be converted to house the supplies needed for any type of major emergency or disaster.

HSEMA has also overhauled its training and exercise procedures to incorporate a more holistic view of disasters and be able to assist stakeholders with the inevitable scenarios of multiple simultaneous emergencies/disasters. They will continue this posture into the future to ensure the District is prepared for future emergency events.

39. Please list each new program implemented by the agency during FY20 and FY21, to date. For each initiative, please provide:

- a. A description of the initiative;

- b. The funding required to implement the initiative; and
- c. Any documented results of the initiative.

On February 17, 2021, Mayor Bowser announced the launch of Building Blocks DC (BBDC) and the establishment of the Gun Violence Prevention Emergency Operations Center (GVP-EOC). This EOC is the first-of-its-kind in the country to address gun violence using a public health approach. Through the GVP-EOC structure, BBDC will focus on the small number of individuals and the small number of blocks responsible for a large amount of gun violence in our city. BBDC's focus is to co-create public safety with communities. As a whole-of-government approach, BBDC will build sustainability by using an emergency operations center command and coordination infrastructure to expedite service delivery to the residents and communities hardest hit by violence.

Building Blocks DC is a place-based, data-driven approach that uses comprehensive block-by-block analysis to pinpoint specific areas where gun violence is regularly happening. Using 2020 crime data, District officials identified 151 blocks that represent nearly 2% of all blocks in the District, but were the site of 41% of all gunshot-related crimes. The Building Blocks DC program will launch with efforts in several block segments in Anacostia. The Gun Violence Prevention Center will be staffed by a team of DC government leaders who specialize in emergency management, government services, housing, job training, mental health, and social services. The Building Blocks DC program is funded with an initial investment of \$15 million. DMPSJ is working closely with Director Harllee-Harper, the Lab @ DC, and the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council to develop a research and evaluation plan.

40. How does the agency measure programmatic success? Please discuss any changes to outcomes measurement in FY20 and FY21, to date.

Because of the advisory and oversight role that DMPSJ plays, the office measures its programmatic success upon the ability of its cluster agencies to meet their key performance indicators and complete their strategic initiatives. DMPSJ does this by providing its cluster agencies support with budget formulation, program implementation, and intra-agency communication and collaboration. For several years, most cluster agencies have come very close to hitting their targets, but DMPSJ measured this as a yes/no proposition, rather than in a more nuanced manner. In FY20, two of DMPSJ's key performance indicators shifted slightly, in recognition of the fact that perfection isn't required to achieve success. For FY19 and prior years, DMPSJ asked how many agencies *fully achieved* 75 percent of fiscal year performance targets (KPIs) and 75 percent of fiscal year initiatives (strategic initiatives). For FY20, DMPSJ changed that to *almost or fully achieved* (for KPIs, that would result in the targets being "met" or "nearly met" on the Performance Accountability Reports (PAR); for strategic initiatives, that would result in the initiatives being at least 75 percent complete).

41. What are the top metrics and KPIs regularly used by the agency to evaluate its operations? Please be specific about which data points are monitored by the agency.

The three bolded items below are DMPSJ's most important metrics; the other items are all metrics DMPSJ used to evaluate its operations in FY20:

- **Number of joint agency initiatives reporting progress toward meeting their goal.**
- **Percent of cluster agencies that fully achieve 75 percent of fiscal year performance targets.**
- **Percent of cluster agencies that fully achieve 75 percent of fiscal year initiatives.**
- Percent of cluster agencies that submit quarterly updates on time.
- Number of meetings attended with federal and/or neighboring jurisdiction partners.
- Number of proposed legislation recommended.
- Number of cases reviewed by the Concealed Pistol Licensing Review Board.
- Number of one-on-one meetings held with agency directors.
- Number of public safety and justice cluster meetings held.
- Number of times testifying in front of DC Council.
- Number of media interviews.

42. Please identify whether, and if so, in what way, the agency engaged The Lab @ DC in FY20 or FY21, to date.

In FY20 and now into FY21, DMPSJ and its agencies collaborated with The Lab @ DC on a number of public safety and justice initiatives, including:

- An evaluation of the [nurse triage line](#) at 911 call centers for improved care with FEMS, OUC, and the Department of Health Care Finance;
- The evaluation of a [training program on policing](#) in historical and cultural context with UDC and the NMAAHC for all MPD officers;
- A workshop on reimagining the role of police stops in public safety that brought together impacted community members, advocates, researchers, practitioners and PSJ cluster agencies (DMPSJ, MPD, ONSJ and OUC);
- Supporting the establishment of the Gun Violence Prevention Emergency Operations Center and leading the Research and Evaluation Branch.
- An evaluation of [cognitive behavioral therapy](#) program with ONSJ for individuals who have experienced violence;
- Design and evaluation of integrating community sentiment measures into MPD management and operations;
- A predictive model to identify drivers at risk of traffic violations and [targeted proactive interventions to high-risk drivers](#) with MPD, DDOT, and DMV;
- An evaluation of the [Crime Gun Intelligence Center](#) with MPD, DFS, the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF), and the U.S. Attorney's Office; and
- A redesign with OVSJG of application materials for the [private security camera rebate and voucher programs](#) to be more user-friendly as part of the Front Door website.

43. Please list the task forces and organizations of which the agency is a member.

DMPSJ is a member of several task forces and organizations, including Department of Forensic Science Stakeholder Council; the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council; Marijuana Private Club Task Force; Open Government Advisory Group; Mayor's Emergency Preparedness Council; Homicide Elimination Strategy Task Force; Criminal Code Reform Commission; the Age Friendly Task Force, and the Emergency Vehicles Lights and Sirens Policy Task Force, and the Working Group on Alternative Strategies to Prostitution Response.

DMPSJ provides administrative support to two task forces: the Comprehensive Homicide Elimination Strategy Task Force and the Emergency Medical Services Advisory Commission.

44. Please explain the impact on your agency of any federal legislation passed during FY20 and FY21, to date, which significantly affected agency operations.

Two federal spending bills, the CARES Act and the American Rescue Plan, were enacted during FY21. The full impact of the American Rescue Plan is still being assessed by the Budget Office. DMPSJ does not anticipate significant impacts on agency operations, although it will provide relief to their fiscal stresses from the ongoing COVID-19 response.

45. Please describe any steps the agency took in FY20 and FY21, to date, to improve the transparency of agency operations, including any website upgrades or major revisions.

DMPSJ seeks to be transparent and responsive to our residents' needs. The Deputy Mayor is active on social media, engages with ANC commissioners, residents, and advocates on their public safety concerns. Although the Mayor's monthly community walks have been suspended during the public health emergency, we anticipate they will re-start once the public health emergency order is lifted and DMPSJ will participate in those walks. Additionally, DMPSJ has participated in numerous virtual meetings with community members, advocacy groups, and ANC commissioners during the past year.

46. Please identify all electronic databases maintained by your agency, including the following:

- a. A detailed description of the information tracked within each system;
- b. The age of the system and any discussion of substantial upgrades that have been made or are planned to the system; and
- c. Whether the public can be granted access to all or part of each system.

DMPSJ does not maintain any electronic databases.

47. Please provide a detailed description of any new technology acquired in FY20 and FY21, to date, including the cost, where it is used, and what it does. Please explain if there have been any issues with implementation.

DMPSJ did not acquire any new technology in FY20 or FY21, to date.

### Agency-Specific Questions

48. Please discuss how the COVID-19 pandemic and public health emergency have impacted cluster agency operations during FY20 and FY21, to date, including impacts to the agencies themselves and agency personnel.
- a. What does DMPSJ see as the major “lessons learned” from the COVID-19 responses of its cluster agencies, and to what extent have these lessons learned been incorporated into the agencies’ operations as the public health emergency has continued?

The COVID-19 pandemic and public health emergency (PHE) had an immediate and significant impact on many PSJ agencies. The impact fell into three buckets: focused response, related response, and situational telework.

*Focused response:* DMPSJ, HSEMA, DFS, and OCME all had a focused response. DMPSJ detailed three FTEs to the EOC for the Mission Support and Modified Government Operations section. DFS’s Public Health Laboratory (PHL) tested coronavirus test samples. OCME set up a field morgue to handle an expected surge in COVID-19 deaths and also performed comprehensive autopsies to help the scientific community understand the effects of COVID-19.

*Related response:* The related response came from MPD and FEMS, and to some extent, DYRS, DOC, and ONSE. These agencies never stopped providing 24/7 in-person services to residents. FEMS saw its ambulance call volume drop about 15% and its transport volume drop roughly 20% after the “stay at home” order was issued and also saw a surge in use of the Nurse Triage Line, as NTL diversions almost doubled in March 2020 over February 2020 (from 1,009 in February to 1,900 in March).<sup>1</sup> MPD maintained full operations during COVID, while working with criminal justice partners to mitigate the exposure to arrestees and criminal justice professionals, and finding new ways to serve and connect with the community while maintaining the safety of the community and MPD employees. DOC and DYRS changed their protocols to keep their residents and staff safe, as well as reduced their custodial populations. ONSE modified its protocols to emphasize in-person interactions happening outdoors or virtually.

*Situational telework:* OVSJG, OHR, and MORCA moved their operations to telework. OUC shifted its 311 call takers to telework and while it initially attempted to shift 911 staff to telework, they decided to maintain those operations in-person, but with safety measures in place.

In terms of personnel, FEMS, DOC, and MPD had the most significant staffing impact, reaching 12%, 7%, and 5%, respectively, in terms of percentage of their workforces either in isolation (from active COVID-19) or quarantine (from exposure or travel). The PSJ

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<sup>1</sup> Note: Though March 2020 certainly showed a spike in NTL diversions compared to later on in the pandemic, NTL diversions did not fall back down to their February 2020 level again until February 2021.

cluster suffered the loss of five employees due to COVID-19: one at MPD, one at DYRS, and three at DOC.

One of the biggest lessons learned is that it is very challenging to do effective violence intervention work during a pandemic, when indoor face-to-face is no longer an option, especially as the weather got colder, and outdoor interactions lost much of their appeal. In addition, we learned we could exercise flexibility for service delivery and for employees who execute our programs. Our office-based workforce remained highly productive in alternative work settings, and the policy around alternative work schedules will be more flexible for DMPSJ and our office-based agencies moving forward. While much of our service delivery model is designed to be in person, some agencies, like OHR, have found the use of technology can get them easier access to residents who previously had difficulty leaving their homes or jobs to obtain assistance. OHR also did away with the notarization requirement for its complaints, and that taught us that it was an unnecessarily burdensome step in their intake process.

49. By cluster agency, please provide the:

- a. Total number of personnel who have tested positive;
  1. Total number of personnel recovered and returned to work;
- b. Total number of personnel in quarantine;
- c. Total number of personnel out due to positive tests/quarantine;
- d. Total number of personnel returned to work;
- e. Total number of agency personnel, and of those, the number vaccinated;
- f. Total number of lives lost; and
- g. For individuals in the custody of DOC and DYRS:
  1. Total number of residents who have tested positive;
  2. Total number of residents recovered;
  3. Total number of residents in quarantine;
  4. Total number of residents returned to general population (if applicable) after recovery/end of quarantine;
  5. Total number of lives lost; and
  6. Recognizing the variability in this number, total number of residents, and of those, the number vaccinated.

COVID-19 data for public safety cluster agency personnel and persons in the custody of DOC/DYRS is updated every weekday and is posted on the District's [coronavirus website](#).

50. How does DMPSJ track how many agency personnel have declined vaccinations and the reasons for their declination? Please describe the specific strategies DMPSJ and its cluster agencies are employing to encourage cluster personnel to get vaccinated.

Because of legal concerns on permissible questions about employee vaccinations and the applicability of Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA), it is a challenge to accurately track vaccination rates among District agencies. The PSJ cluster agency chiefs of staff met in March to share employee vaccination education and outreach



strategies. FEMS hosts employee townhalls to discuss vaccination and answer employee concerns. MPD Chief Contee was vaccinated on camera to promote trust in the vaccine among the police force. DFS has been successful in getting substantial numbers of its employees vaccinated, likely due to the Public Health Laboratory being on site and large number of scientists on staff. DMPSJ will continue to work with its cluster agencies to encourage all employees to get vaccinated.

51. The District's Vaccination Plan includes the category of "staff working in courts and individuals providing legal services" in Phase 1B Tier 3. This description could include many justice system actors, including (1) court personnel themselves (judges, court staff, and court reporters) and other in-person personnel such as self-help clinic staff; (2) justice system agencies (PDS, Federal Defender, USAO, OAG, DYRS, CSOSA, PSA, USPC, and USMS); (3) attorneys, including court-appointed attorneys; and (4) prospective jurors. It is the Committee's understanding that D.C. Health has reached out to the Superior Court and Court of Appeals to request that those entities begin prioritizing within their own personnel, but that process, prioritization, and implementation timeline is unclear, as well as for the rest of the justice system. What is the District's vaccination plan for its local and federal justice system actors, and has Phase 1B Tier 3 been skipped?

Everyone within Phase 1B Tier 3 is eligible to be vaccinated (including local courts and those providing legal services in person). These individuals can pre-register at [vaccinate.dc.gov](https://vaccinate.dc.gov) or receive a vaccine from their healthcare provider. The District's position has been that federal employees should be vaccinated by the federal government. We have been informed that FEMA plans to set up a Point of Distribution (POD) for federal workers at one of the Smithsonian museums in the coming weeks. Additionally, federal workers who live in the District are eligible for vaccines as of April 13. Maryland and Virginia have general vaccine eligibility, so federal workers who live in those states can get vaccinated there.

52. How is DMPSJ ensuring that victim services and justice/reentry services providers are vaccinated?

The demand for vaccines is currently greater than the supply and the District needs to receive more vaccines from the federal government. Eligibility for the vaccine varies among grantees depending on the nature of their work. While many grantee staff, particularly those working entirely remotely, may not be eligible until Phase 2, some grantee staff may be eligible under earlier phases, including staff working in congregate settings (Phase 1B Tier 2) and individuals working in health, human services, and/or social services outreach programs (Phase 1B Tier 3). OVSJG has been working with the COVID EOC about the work of grantees and their vaccination eligibility, as well as working to make sure a system is in place where grantees are aware of when their staff may be eligible. For instance, on February 18, 2021, Mayor Bowser and DC Health announced that individuals who work in four categories became newly eligible to book vaccination appointments through [vaccinate.dc.gov](https://vaccinate.dc.gov) or by calling the District's coronavirus call center, including District grantees currently providing direct, in-person health or social services to

residents in vulnerable, at-risk, or special populations. OVSJG communicated this information to eligible grantees.

53. The COVID-19 public health emergency has dramatically changed the District's justice system, resulting in significant reductions in custodial populations at both the Department of Corrections and Bureau of Prisons, challenging increases in the length of those held pre-trial at the Department of Corrections, and expansions to the use of citations in lieu of custodial arrests. One year into the public health emergency, and in light of these changes and reforms, what does DMPSJ envision as the future of the District's juvenile and criminal justice systems? What does recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic look like for the juvenile and criminal justice systems?

While there were some significant population reductions at the DC Jail and DYRS facilities at the start of the public health emergency, those numbers have since increased although they are still below pre-pandemic levels. DOC's current daily population is about 1,500 inmates, compared to about 1,100 inmates around this time last year and compared to its pre-pandemic average daily population of around 1,800 inmates. For DYRS, the daily populations at YSC and New Beginnings are 59 and 36 people, respectively. The current population trends at the juvenile facilities are on par with the pre-pandemic populations. DMPSJ will continue to work with our cluster agencies and federal partners to identify lessons learned during the public health emergency. However, it is important to note that the District is still in the midst of a public health emergency and its impact on our correctional facilities will continue for some time. Cluster agencies will continue to consult with DC Health and adhere to CDC guidance in our recovery efforts.

54. What does DMPSJ see as the most pressing challenges in the District's juvenile and criminal justice systems?

The most immediate challenge is ensuring the ongoing health and safety of individuals residing and working in our DOC and DYRS facilities as we continue to respond to the COVID-19 pandemic. Related to that challenge is the work necessary to restart criminal proceedings at the DC Courts. While this will begin clearing the backlog of cases and ensuring defendants' procedural rights, it also means inmates, law enforcement, and court personnel will be interacting much more often, thereby increasing the risk of COVID-19 transmissions. DMPSJ is also monitoring the calls to decarcerate as an opportunity to lean in to challenging conversations about who we incarcerate, why we use incarceration, and what community alternatives could look like. Creating alternatives to the criminal justice system calls for a system-wide approach and agencies outside the DMPSJ cluster providing more targeted services and interventions. Coordinating cross-sectional programming can be challenging, but initiatives like the READY Center and Building Blocks DC show the possibilities when the work is de-siloed. Having a bifurcated system where our criminal justice system is primarily run by the federal government continues to be a significant challenge to substantially impacting the U.S. Bureau of Prisons and the services it provides to our residents in their custody. With a new White House administration, we will seek to restart discussions with BOP to partnering with us to ensure our residents receive rehabilitative services while incarcerated and have a successful reintegration process.

55. What are DMPSJ's top priorities for the following agencies?

a. Department of Corrections:

As we move into the recovery phase of our COVID-19 response, the priority will be to restart in-person programming offerings, guided by DC Health and CDC guidelines. Until then, DOC will continue to support the tablet program which greatly enhances the agency's ability to provide services, education, and programs to each resident in our custody.

b. Department of Youth and Rehabilitation Services:

As with DOC, the priority is to restart in-person programming offerings, guided by DC Health and CDC guidelines. A related priority is improving behavioral health support and services in the community and continue building out a continuum of community-based care.

c. Homeland Security and Emergency Management Agency:

Our priority for HSEMA is the process of returning it back to its original pre-pandemic configuration, as the District's fusion center, focused on the needs of its public safety partners. As part of this process, we are looking to reinstitute the Fusion Center Board, with leadership from DMPSJ, HSEMA, MPD, FEMS, and DC Health.

d. Office of the Chief Medical Examiner's Fatality Review Committees, and specifically the Violence Fatality Review Committee and Maternal Mortality Review Committee:

A major focus is restructuring the case review process from an in-person meeting to a virtual meeting format, development of frameworks for the formulation of Committee findings and systemic recommendations, conduct case reviews, make findings and recommendations, and complete annual reports. We are also working with the Mayor's Office of Talent and Appointments to fill vacant complete Committees seats.

e. Office of Neighborhood Safety and Engagement:

The priority is restarting in-person programming at outreach efforts that have been severely impacted by COVID-19 safety requirements. A related priority is incorporating ONSE efforts into the Building Blocks DC initiative and ensuring the Gun Violence Prevention EOC makes consistent use of the ONSE staff and contractors.

f. Office of Unified Communications:

Our priority is transitioning to Next Generation 911, which will allow the agency to better geolocate cell phone calls coming into the 911 call center. We also will focus on the agency's plans to enhance employee training, critical thinking skills, and emergency call management. Relatedly, OUC will be a critical partner in new

initiatives between the agency, DBH, FEMS, and MPD on providing improved outcome-based approaches to mental health calls for service.

56. What are DMPSJ's top capital priorities for its cluster agencies, and what are the statuses of those projects?
- Specifically, what progress did DMPSJ make on the construction of a new detention facility and the renovation of the Daly Building in FY20 and FY21, to date?
  - How has the agency systematically evaluated other capital needs in the cluster, such as FEMS and MPD facilities improvements (*e.g.* engine houses and police stations and substations)?

DMPSJ's capital priorities are the sustained FEMS and MPD fleets, constructing a new FEMS apparatus maintenance facility, DC Jail maintenance, and the renovation of HSEMA's EOC.

For the Daly Building, the Office of the Attorney General has moved out of 441 4<sup>th</sup> Street and into privately leased space downtown. The vacated space will be remodeled by DGS for MPD occupancy, although the public health emergency has impacted those timelines. The goal is to move MPD completely out of the Daly Building during FY22 and to move the Central Cell Block to 501 New York Avenue, NW during FY22.

Although there is wide agreement on the need to replace the aging DC Jail facilities, Council has not appropriated funding for the construction of a new, modern correctional facility. Instead, DOC has worked with DGS to ensure proper maintenance of existing systems. This is complicated by the development of the former DC General campus and the impact of construction on underground electrical, water, and steam systems. The Executive will continue to explore potential funding options that would allow for a construction of a new facility, in the District.

Each year, FEMS and MPD work with DGS to identify and prioritize capital improvement needs at fire and police facilities which are then incorporated in the Mayor's proposed budget. In determining the allocation of very limited capital dollars, the priority is on the maintenance of the agencies' fleets as they are essential to providing direct services to our residents.

57. Please describe DMPSJ's cross-cluster work with the Deputy Mayor for Health and Human Services, with particular emphasis on initiatives relating to the Departments of Health and Behavioral Health.
- What is DMPSJ's vision for improving the integration of the mental/behavioral health system(s) and the justice system(s)?
  - What efforts – if any – is DMPSJ making to pursue alternatives to law enforcement responses in appropriate non-emergent situations or situations that could be best addressed through sister agencies' responses, such as with individuals experiencing

behavioral or mental health crises, individuals experiencing homelessness, noise complaints, fireworks, misdemeanors, children and young adults, etc.?

The Pre-Arrest Diversion Program, which was piloted with MPD, was rolled into the Department of Behavioral Health's revamped Community Response Team (CRT) in July 2019. The teams are comprised of behavioral health specialists, clinicians, and peers. They consistently engage individuals diagnosed with or showing signs of behavioral health needs, including people experiencing homelessness, to connect them to treatment. The CRT continues to work with MPD to divert individuals, when appropriate, into treatment. In addition to their work with MPD, the CRT is collaborating with the Gun Violence Prevention EOC as part of the Building Blocks DC initiative. CRT will have dedicated staff focused on responding to trauma caused by gun violence, as well as be a part of mobile teams bringing trauma services to focus areas, as requested by BBDC.

One effort undertaken by OUC last year was the reintroduction of 311 as an avenue to request non-emergency police services. To achieve this, OUC's existing 311 and 911 call-handling systems were modified to force the prioritization of non-emergency calls. Now, after dialing 311, callers can press Option 1 to report police non-emergencies like noise complaints, fender benders, vandalism, destruction of property, and any crimes that have happened in the past with no reported injuries, and when the suspect is no longer on the scene. DMPSJ is also working with OUC, DDOT, DPW, and MPD to identify opportunities to address non-criminal traffic enforcement without the dispatch of police officers. Additionally, OUC is working with DBH on identifying 911 call types that, if handled by mental health support practitioners, may result in better outcomes for the person experiencing a mental health crisis. The Executive will be providing more information on these efforts as part of the FY22 budget.

58. What are DMPSJ's goals for improving reentry, and what does DMPSJ see as the major policy and operational issues the District must address in this area?

- a. Has the Mayor's Office on Returning Citizen Affairs transitioned to the public safety and justice cluster, reporting to DMPSJ, as required by sections 3041-3043 of the Fiscal Year 2021 Budget Support Act of 2020? If not, why not?

MORCA is a member of the public safety and justice cluster and has been attending the DMPSJ monthly cluster meetings for the past several years.

- b. How have reentry services provided by the District government, including through MORCA and the READY Center, been impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic and the public health emergency?

Effective April 1, 2020, the READY Center activated its COVID-19 service triage operations plan. As part of its COVID-19 operations plan, the READY Center works closely with DOC Inmate Reception Center (IRC) to coordinate services for

all residents released from DOC Custody. Additionally, the READY Center's Outreach Specialists receives lists of residents released from DOC the previous business day and contacts each person (if contact information is available) to inform them about the Center's services and triage the participant for available services. Incoming calls into the READY Center are answered by DOC staff during weekday business hours.

- c. What is the status of the Executive's negotiations with the Bureau of Prisons to bring District residents incarcerated for felony convictions back to the District pre-release? Has the Executive met with BOP leadership during the Biden Administration regarding this or other topics?

With a new White House administration, we will seek to restart discussions with BOP to partner with us to ensure our residents receive rehabilitative services while incarcerated and have a successful reintegration process. Our goal remains the same: relocate DC residents in BOP facilities to the D.C. Jail before their sentences are complete so they can benefit from DOC's innovative programming and MORCA's reentry services. Under the previous White House administration, the constant turnover of BOP directors was a major barrier to making progress on this issue. Since February 2020, Deputy Mayor Geldart has had conversations with BOP leadership, as well as CORE DC, on the issue of re-establishing a halfway house in the District.

59. What progress has DMPSJ made on reforming stop and frisk practices by District law enforcement agencies, including the Metropolitan Police Department, in FY20 and FY21, to date?

MPD is awaiting the report and recommendations resulting from the Stops Workshops convened in October 2020 by Georgetown Law, Howard University, and The Lab @ DC. Our expectation is that these recommendations will include:

- A suite of expert and evidence-based recommendations for harm-reducing policy and programmatic interventions related to stops for potential implementation (and evaluation) in DC and other interested jurisdictions; and
- A literature review and measurement guide for quantifying bias, harms, and benefits from stops, along with a research agenda on the role of stops in public safety for the District, to be translated into a request for proposals and, eventually, DC-specific evidence and recommendations.

60. What is the status of appointments to the following entities, as required by the Comprehensive Policing and Justice Reform Emergency and Temporary Amendment Acts of 2020?

- a. Use of Force Review Board;
- b. Police Officers Standard and Training Board; and
- c. Police Complaints Board

The Mayor's Office of Talent and Appointments is responsible for identifying and selecting individuals to serve on boards and commissions, including the Use of Force Review Board, POST Board, and PCB. MOTA has indicated they are working to fill the board positions with qualified individuals. It is worth noting that the additional board positions were created under temporary legislation and if the permanent legislation changes those provisions, that will have an impact on filling these vacancies.

61. What has DMPSJ accomplished with respect to the implementation of the District's "red flag" law in FY20 and FY21, to date? How has DMPSJ expended the funding appropriated by the Committee for public information and outreach related to the law?

In FY20, \$85,000 was budgeted to DMPSJ for a public information campaign around the District's "red flag law." DMPSJ worked with OVSJG to create several PSA ads that could be used on Metro buses, bus shelters, and trains. However, once the public health emergency was declared in March 2020 and residents were strongly encouraged to stay at home, both the Metro ridership and downtown population drastically shrunk. To ensure maximum impact of the ad campaign, DMPSJ paused it until the public health emergency has been lifted.

62. Please describe the Building Blocks initiative and its relationship to the new Emergency Operations Center ("EOC"), led by the District's Gun Violence Prevention Director.

- a. Please describe the structure and operations of the EOC, including the number of personnel and the titles and duties of each person and the length of their detail (if applicable), and provide an organizational chart.

Please see Attachment H for the EOC's organizational chart. As with any emergency operations center, the organizational chart is evolving and will expand and contract as necessary to meet the mission.

- b. Please detail the sources and uses of the initial \$15 million "down payment" being allocated to the Building Blocks initiative.

Funding for Building Blocks DC will be detailed in an FY21 Supplemental Budget that will be submitted to Council, but will primarily come from contingency cash and agency under spending. The funding will be spent on trauma services, housing, jobs/job training and readiness, neighborhood infrastructure, violence prevention, and Gun Violence Prevention EOC operations.

- c. What metrics did the District use to identify the 151 target blocks? Did the District consult with any criminal justice organizations or agencies to define the EOC's scope? Was the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council's work on risk terrain modeling part of this decision-making?

The premise behind the priority blocks is that a majority of gun crimes occur in a small number of "hotspots" within communities, by which we mean an individual address, a street corner, a single block, or a cluster of blocks. Following this premise, our approach was to analyze and rank street segments based on: (1) violent

offenses (homicides, robberies, and assaults with dangerous weapons) where shots were fired in 2020, and (2) “sounds of gunshots” 911 calls for service in 2020. We developed a combined ranking of street segments based on those two metrics. Overall, these 151 street segments comprise 41% of violent offenses with shots fired in 2020.

1. What is the EOC’s plan and timeline for expanding to additional blocks outside of its launch in Historic Anacostia?

The EOC team is working through the data-driven process for expanding to the next round of priority blocks, which we expect will be announced in April.

- d. What is the anticipated length of the EOC’s operation?

At this time, there is not an anticipated end date for the EOC.

- e. What metrics is the EOC using to define its success? Who is responsible for tracking these metrics (i.e. the Lab @ DC, CJCC, OCA staff, etc.)?

Building Blocks DC is working with both the Lab @ DC and the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council to develop a research and evaluation plan. This information will be shared once it is finalized.

63. How is DMPSJ integrating and coordinating the work of the various violence prevention and interruption personnel in the District, such as ONSE’s violence interrupters, Cure the Streets’ violence interrupters, DYRS’ Credible Messengers, DPR’s Roving Leaders, and the Hospital-Based Violence Intervention Programs?

The coordination of the District’s violence prevention personnel is a key task for the Gun Violence EOC and is critical to the success of the Building Blocks DC initiative. The EOC is intended to apply a “whole of government” approach used in our COVID-19 response to the public health crisis of gun violence. By activating an EOC, a central command will be responsible for collecting, gathering, and analyzing data and making decisions to direct all concerned agencies and individuals towards the common goal of reducing gun violence. This elevated collaborative process will create critical centralized accountability for breaking down longstanding barriers. The violence prevention work the District has implemented over the past few years will supplement the work of the EOC. With the addition of care coordination and linkages to services, EOC staff will help focus on some of the underlying issues that contribute to personal and family instability which can lead to violence (e.g., stable housing, employment, educational opportunities, and access to trauma services).

64. What is DMPSJ’s perspective on the work and recommendations of the Comprehensive Homicide Elimination Strategy Task Force in FY20 and FY21, to date?

DMPSJ has provided administrative support to the Comprehensive Homicide Elimination Strategy Task Force since November 2018. The Task Force is composed of highly passionate and knowledgeable community members who want to elevate the conversation



around gun violence into impactful policy. The co-chairs have met with then-Deputy Mayors Kevin Donahue and Dr. Roger Mitchell, shared their white paper, and discussed possible solutions to gun violence. These conversations helped develop Building Blocks DC. Additionally, the Task Force's recommendations also helped lead to the Gun Violence EOC and the Gun Violence Prevention Director position.

65. This performance oversight season, the Committee, in collaboration with the Comprehensive Homicide Elimination Strategy Task Force, is requesting that most agencies under its jurisdiction respond to several standard questions to inform the Task Force's work. Some may not be directly applicable to your agency's mission, but please think critically and broadly about your mission and operations when responding:
- a. Please describe three initiatives, programs, or projects currently underway within your agency directed at preventing homicide in the District. (*Note: If you currently do not have any initiatives, programs, or projects currently underway directed at homicide prevention, please describe three ways in which your agency could play a role in reducing homicides in the District.*)
  - b. Please describe the resources currently allocated to these initiatives, program, or projects, and describe what additional resources you would need to improve the efficacy or scale of these efforts. (*Note: If you currently do not have any initiatives, programs, or projects currently underway directed at homicide prevention, please describe the resources you would need to implement the ideas detailed in response to subsection (a).*)

The role of the Deputy Mayor is not to run those agency programs, but to serve as the principal advisor to the Mayor and City Administrator on all public safety issues affecting the District. Because of this advisory and oversight role, DMPSJ does not have programs or initiatives of its own, but rather, its overall mission is to support the public safety agencies' implementation of policies, programs, and legislation that enhance the public safety of communities across the District. As such, I will highlight three programs in the cluster that are directed at homicide prevention.

First, on February 17, 2021, Mayor Bowser announced the launch of the Gun Violence Prevention Emergency Operations Center (EOC), as part of the new comprehensive gun violence prevention program, Building Blocks DC.

Second, ONSE Pathways Program is a comprehensive and coordinated service-based program based on the assessed needs and risks of individuals participating in high-risk activity. The program aims to improve outcomes related to public safety, individual goals, and participants' overall well-being. Pathways encourages a broad, health-based approach focused on multiple services, rather than being a single-emphasis program, to address the numerous barriers faced by participants (*i.e.*, mental health, substance use, unemployment). The program aims to decrease the likelihood of criminal justice involvement, and improve the outcomes of

employment, education, workforce development, health and wellness, and housing stability for those who are most likely to be harmed or to cause harm.

Third, ONSE Family and Survivor Support (FSS) division, formerly known as Community Stabilization Protocol, is the District's response to community violence. The FSS mission is to coordinate the District's emergency critical response if a violent incident becomes a homicide and if a shooting or stabbing involves a juvenile or is believed to be gang/crew related. Once key information is received about those involved in the incident, a team meets with the victims and/or families and to connect them to immediate and long-term needs.

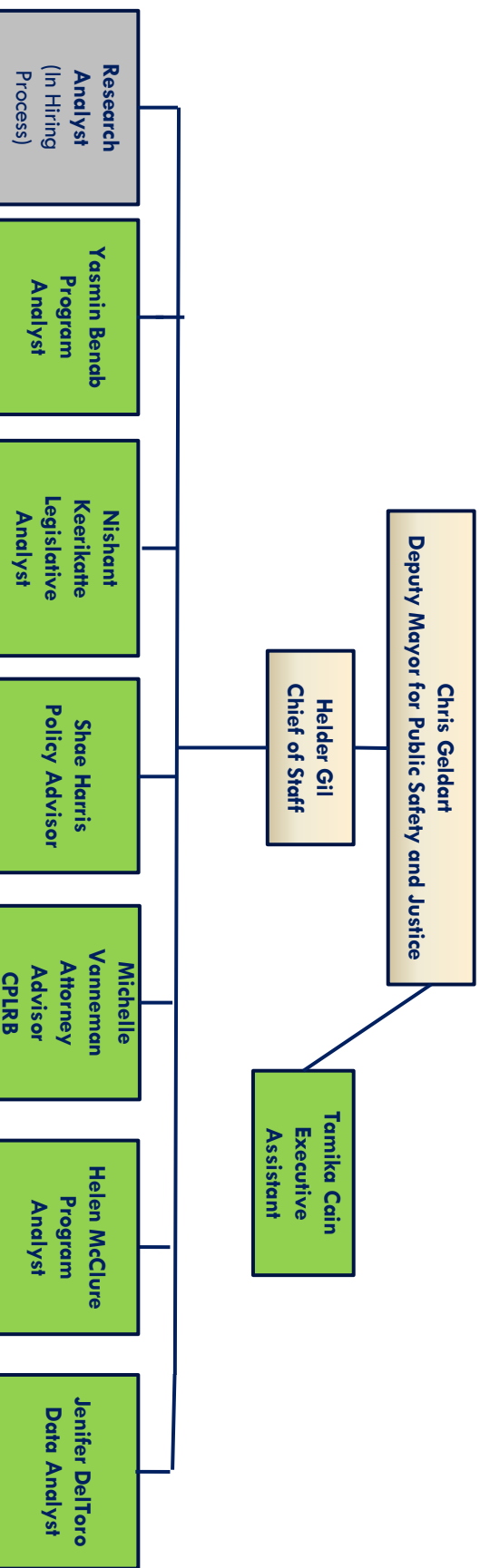
- c. Please describe how your agency is working collaboratively with other District agencies toward the goal of reducing homicides. Please also describe how your agency is engaging non-governmental organizations and the community at large on the issue of homicide prevention. (*Note: If you currently do not have any initiatives, programs, or projects currently underway directed at homicide prevention, please describe with whom you would collaborate and how you would engage the community in order to implement the ideas detailed in response to subsection (a)*)

DMPSJ works constantly with agencies from other clusters on the overall goal of improving public safety and reducing homicides. For example, we work with DMHHS on improving at-risk residents' access to health services, especially mental, behavioral, and addiction services. DMPSJ also works with DME on Safe Passage planning and employment opportunities with DOES. Finally, DMPSJ is working with City Administrator's Office on developing cross-cluster program proposals focusing on violence reduction, affordable housing, and learning loss.

- d. Please describe how you currently measure (or would measure) the efficacy of the aforementioned initiatives, programs, or projects. Additionally, if three metrics related to homicide prevention were added to your Key Performance Indicators ("KPIs"), what should those metrics be?

DMPSJ is working with The Lab @ DC and the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council to develop a research and evaluation plan for Building Blocks DC. This information will be shared once it is finalized.

# DMPSJ FY 2021 Organization Chart



QUESTION #2

DEPUTY MAYOR FOR PUBLIC SAFETY AND JUSTICE  
FY 2021 SCHEDULE A

Vacancy Status	FTE
Filled	9.00
Vacant	1.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>10.00</b>

Agency Code	Fiscal Year	Program Code	Activity Code	Filled, Vacant, or Frozen	Position Title	Position Number	Employee Name	Hire Date	Grade	Step	Salary	Fringe	FTE	Reg/Temp/Term	Hiring Status	Filled by Law Y/N
FO0	2021	1000	1090	Filled	Acting Deputy Mayor for Public	00044249	Geldart, Chris	2/1/19	E5	0	218,124.60	44,279.29	1.00	Reg	Active	
FO0	2021	1000	1090	Filled	Chief of Staff	00047394	GIL, HELENE O	10/29/07	9	0	157,156.00	31,902.67	1.00	Reg	Active	
FO0	2021	1000	1090	Vacant	Research and Data Analyst	00073532			12	0	76,126.00	15,453.58	1.00	Reg	Active	
FO0	2021	1000	1090	Filled	Executive Assistant	00086138	Walker,Lakesha R	10/13/15	12	4	83,209.00	16,891.43	1.00	Reg	Active	
FO0	2021	1000	1090	Filled	Performance and Data Analyst	00088333	Del Toro,Jennifer K	11/17/14	13	0	96,968.60	19,684.53	1.00	Reg	Active	
FO0	2021	1000	1090	Filled	Legislative Analyst	00092094	Keerkatte,Nishant	1/12/15	13	7	104,569.00	21,227.51	1.00	Reg	Active	
FO0	2021	1000	1090	Filled	Program Analyst	00094547	McClure,Helen R	4/2/18	13	6	101,758.00	20,656.87	1.00	Reg	Active	
FO0	2021	1000	1090	Filled	Program Analyst	00094999	Bernab,Yasmin	3/2/15	7	0	120,541.99	24,470.02	1.00	Reg	Active	
FO0	2021	1000	1090	Filled	Policy Advisor	00099836	Harris,Shae	5/26/15	14	4	113,617.00	23,064.25	1.00	Reg	Active	
FO0	2021	2000	2010	Filled	Attorney Advisor	00055662	Yanneman,Michelle	1/3/17	8	0	125,460.76	25,468.53	1.00	Reg	Active	
<b>AGENCY GRAND TOTAL</b>											<b>\$ 1,197,530.95</b>	<b>\$ 243,098.78</b>	<b>10.00</b>			

# T & E Transaction Activity

## DCPCARD

Date/Time Printed: 04/19/2021 10:35:52 AM

Orientation: Portrait

Selection Criteria: Post Date Is Between '10/01/2019' AND '09/30/2020' AND Transaction Type <> 'Payment'

Transaction Date	Merchant Name	Debit Transaction Amount	Credit Transaction Amount		
WALKER,LAKIESHA *****1625					
10/02/2019	UNITED AIRLINES	\$1,224.60	\$0.00		
10/02/2019	UNITED AIRLINES	\$1,224.60	\$0.00		
10/02/2019	UNITED AIRLINES	\$1,224.60	\$0.00		
10/02/2019	AGENT FEE 89	\$40.00	\$0.00		
10/04/2019	SHERATON HOUSTON WEST	\$437.10	\$0.00		
10/07/2019	COURTYARD BY MARRIOTT	\$335.79	\$0.00		
10/07/2019	COURTYARD BY MARRIOTT	\$382.59	\$0.00		
10/09/2019	SHERATON HOUSTON WEST	\$0.00	(\$63.24)		
11/26/2019	APPLIED RESEARCH CENTE	\$1,818.18	\$0.00		
12/05/2019	METROPOLITAN OFFICE PR	\$309.99	\$0.00		
01/22/2020	AMERICAN AIRLINES	\$396.79	\$0.00		
02/11/2020	ALOFT HARLEM	\$381.10	\$0.00		
02/13/2020	METROPOLITAN OFFICE PR	\$190.00	\$0.00		
02/26/2020	AMERICAN AIRLINES	\$560.40	\$0.00		
02/26/2020	APPLIED RESEARCH CENTE	\$457.95	\$0.00		
03/06/2020	STANDARD OFFICE SUPPLY	\$41.33	\$0.00		
03/06/2020	APPLIED RESEARCH CENTE	\$1,818.18	\$0.00		
08/15/2020	DMI* DELL HLTHCR/REL	\$338.00	\$0.00		
08/21/2020	DMI* DELL HLTHCR/REL	\$2,378.00	\$0.00		
09/02/2020	DMI* DELL HLTHCR/REL	\$229.00	\$0.00		
09/03/2020	DMI* DELL HLTHCR/REL	\$0.00	(\$1,189.00)		
09/03/2020	DMI* DELL HLTHCR/REL	\$0.00	(\$1,189.00)		
09/05/2020	DISPUTE CREDIT	\$0.00	(\$338.00)		
09/11/2020	DMI* DELL HLTHCR/REL	\$2,378.00	\$0.00		
09/16/2020	DMI* DELL HLTHCR/REL	\$0.00	(\$338.00)		
09/18/2020	DISPUTE REBILL	\$338.00	\$0.00		
09/30/2020	DMI* DELL HLTHCR/REL	\$1,247.11	\$0.00		
WALKER,LAKIESHA *****1625 Sub-Total:		22 Debit(s)	\$17,751.31	5 Credit(s)	(\$3,117.24)
Grand Total:		22 Debit(s)	\$17,751.31	5 Credit(s)	(\$3,117.24)

# T & E Transaction Activity

## DCPCARD

Date/Time Printed: 04/19/2021 10:35:36 AM

Orientation: Portrait

Selection Criteria: Post Date Is Between '10/01/2020' AND '04/19/2021' AND Transaction Type <> 'Payment'

Transaction Date	Merchant Name	Debit Transaction Amount	Credit Transaction Amount
<b>WALKER,LAKIESHA *****1625</b>			
10/07/2020	SENODA INC	\$165.00	\$0.00
<b>WALKER,LAKIESHA *****1625 Sub-Total:</b>		<b>1 Debit(s)</b>	<b>0 Credit(s)</b>
		<b>\$165.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>
<b>Grand Total:</b>		<b>1 Debit(s)</b>	<b>0 Credit(s)</b>
		<b>\$165.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>

**GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA**  
**Executive Office of Mayor Muriel Bowser**



Office of the City Administrator

January 15, 2021

Fiscal Year (FY) 2020 was an unprecedented year for all DC residents, businesses and the District Government. In March 2020—the second quarter of the fiscal year—Mayor Bowser declared a public health emergency and District government quickly pivoted to respond to the COVID-19 global health pandemic. To align with recommended social distancing and public safety guidelines, in just one day, over 60 percent of District government employees transitioned to a telework posture. In addition, many District agencies limited or temporarily ceased most in-person activities and services.

The global health emergency required the District to significantly reallocate financial and personnel resources to respond to the pandemic. With the change in operations and a substantial decrease in revenues, the District's response required all agencies to determine how to best provide services to District residents, visitors and employees, while maintaining the necessary protocols to help slow the spread of COVID-19.

As such, the global health pandemic greatly impacted some agencies' abilities to meet their FY20 key performance indicators (KPIs) and strategic initiatives established prior to its onset as agencies shifted resources to respond to COVID-19. Therefore, outcomes for KPIs and strategic initiatives reflect a shift in District priorities and efforts during this crisis. While we continue to believe strongly in performance tracking to improve District services, the data for FY20 is not fully indicative of agencies' performance and should be reviewed factoring in the unprecedented challenges encountered in FY 2020.

Sincerely,

Kevin Donahue  
Interim City Administrator



# Office of the Deputy Mayor for Public Safety and Justice FY2020

**Agency** Office of the Deputy Mayor for Public Safety and Justice

**Agency Code** FQ0

**Fiscal Year** 2020

**Mission** The mission of the Office of the Deputy Mayor for Public Safety and Justice is to provide direction, guidance, support, and coordination to the District's public safety agencies, and to develop and lead interagency public safety initiatives that improve the quality of life in the District's neighborhoods.

**Summary of Services** The Office of Deputy Mayor for Public Safety and Justice was created in January 2011 to provide guidance, support, and coordination of public safety and justice agencies of the District.

## 2020 Accomplishments

Accomplishment	Impact on Agency	Impact on Residents
Total crime is down about 18% and violent crime is down about 8%, although homicides have increased.	We feel our coordination and consultation efforts with our agencies have made a big difference, and we plan to continue them in FY21 to bring the homicide and ADW rates down, as well.	The city has become a safer place.
ODMPSJ got a new Interim Deputy Mayor.	Interim Deputy Mayor Mitchell has a very keen focus on reducing gun violence, and is developing a multiagency, multiyear violence prevention strategy.	Residents living in dangerous neighborhoods can have hope for a focused strategy to make their neighborhoods safer.
We completed an introductory cohort of the Government Alliance for Racial Equity (GARE).	DMPSJ contributed two FTEs, our Capitol City Fellow, and the District's payment to the Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments (COG) racial equity initiative through GARE. Working with individuals throughout DC government, as well as across the area, we learned how to move the District in a more racially equitable direction.	The District Government will be better able to take the equity needs of residents into account when planning new initiatives.

## 2020 Key Performance Indicators

Measure	Frequency	FY 2017 Actual	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Target	FY 2020 Quarter 1	FY 2020 Quarter 2	FY 2020 Quarter 3	FY 2020 Quarter 4	FY 2020 Actual	KPI Status	Explanation for Unmet FY 2020 Target
<b>1 - Foster collaboration and coordination among District agencies and federal, neighboring jurisdiction, and private sector partners to achieve District goals. (1 Measure)</b>												
Percent of joint agency initiatives reporting progress toward meeting their goal	Annually	New in 2020	New in 2020	New in 2020	New in 2020	Annual Measure	Annual Measure	Annual Measure	Annual Measure	100%	New in 2020	
<b>2 - Provide direction, guidance, and oversight of public safety agencies to enhance safety in the District. (3 Measures)</b>												
Percent of cluster agencies that almost or fully achieve 75 percent of fiscal year performance targets (targets "met" or "nearly met")	Annually	New in 2020	New in 2020	New in 2020	New in 2020	Annual Measure	Annual Measure	Annual Measure	Annual Measure	Waiting on Data	New in 2020	
Percent of cluster agencies that almost or fully (at least 75% complete) achieved 75 percent of fiscal year initiatives	Annually	New in 2020	New in 2020	New in 2020	New in 2020	Annual Measure	Annual Measure	Annual Measure	Annual Measure	Waiting on Data	New in 2020	
Percent of cluster agencies that submit quarterly updates in Quickbase on time	Annually	New in 2019	New in 2019	100%	100%	Annual Measure	Annual Measure	Annual Measure	Annual Measure	90.91%	Nearly Met	Agencies have been great about either submitting on time or requesting an extension and then meeting the new deadline. Unfortunately, OHR missed a deadline one quarter, and FEMS missed an extension deadline another couple of quarters, so, on average, 10 out of the 11 agencies submitted their data in Quickbase on time.
<b>3 - Create and maintain a highly efficient, transparent, and responsive District government. (1 Measure)</b>												
Number of retroactive contracts across cluster agencies	Annually	Not Available	1	1	0	Annual Measure	Annual Measure	Annual Measure	Annual Measure	1	Unmet	Unfortunately, we cannot control our cluster agencies' contract timing. FEMS had an ambulance billing contract that was retroactive.

## 2020 Workload Measures

Measure	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Quarter 1	FY 2020 Quarter 2	FY 2020 Quarter 3	FY 2020 Quarter 4	FY 2020 PAR
<b>1 - Co-produce public safety strategies with District and federal partners and neighboring jurisdictions. (1 Measure)</b>							
Number of meetings attended with federal and/or neighboring jurisdiction partners	26	89	32	52	39	62	185
<b>2 - Legislation (1 Measure)</b>							
Number of proposed legislation recommended	6	0	Annual Measure	Annual Measure	Annual Measure	Annual Measure	6



Measure	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Quarter 1	FY 2020 Quarter 2	FY 2020 Quarter 3	FY 2020 Quarter 4	FY 2020 PAR
<b>2 - Oversee administration of the Concealed Pistol Licensing Review Board (CPLRB) (1 Measure)</b>							
Number of cases reviewed by the CPLRB	16	33	Annual Measure	Annual Measure	Annual Measure	Annual Measure	125
<b>2 - Oversight of public safety agencies operations (4 Measures)</b>							
Number of one-on-one meetings held with agency directors	99	12	Annual Measure	Annual Measure	Annual Measure	Annual Measure	22
Number of public safety and justice cluster meetings	11	11	Annual Measure	Annual Measure	Annual Measure	Annual Measure	12
Number of times testifying in front of DC Council	New in 2019	4	Annual Measure	Annual Measure	Annual Measure	Annual Measure	6
Number of media interviews	New in 2019	25	6	7	10	2	25
<b>3 - Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) requests (2 Measures)</b>							
Number of FOIA extensions requested	0	0	Annual Measure	Annual Measure	Annual Measure	Annual Measure	0
Number of FOIA requests processed	34	7	Annual Measure	Annual Measure	Annual Measure	Annual Measure	5

## 2020 Operations

Operations Header	Operations Title	Operations Description	Type of Operations
<b>1 - Foster collaboration and coordination among District agencies and federal, neighboring jurisdiction, and private sector partners to achieve District goals. (1 Activity)</b>			
AGENCY MANAGEMENT	Co-produce public safety strategies with District and federal partners and neighboring jurisdictions.	Cross collaborate with other public safety and related agencies both inside and outside the District.	Daily Service
<b>2 - Provide direction, guidance, and oversight of public safety agencies to enhance safety in the District. (6 Activities)</b>			
AGENCY MANAGEMENT	Policy recommendations	DMPSJ recommends policies and programs using data evidence and best practices to promote public safety and justice in the District.	Daily Service
AGENCY MANAGEMENT	Oversight of public safety agencies operations	DMPSJ examines current agency policies on a continuing basis to enhance the effectiveness and responsiveness of those programs.	Daily Service
AGENCY MANAGEMENT	Meetings with agency directors and chiefs	DMPSJ provides various forums, including one-on-one meetings with directors and cluster meetings, for agency directors to voice concerns, share opinions, ask advice, and share ideas.	Daily Service
AGENCY MANAGEMENT	Assist agencies with getting through roadblocks impeding their ability to carry out their mission effectively	DMPSJ assists agencies with issues they are facing by convening meetings, offering advice, writing correspondence, and other means of support.	Daily Service
AGENCY MANAGEMENT	Legislation	DMPSJ assists and provides guidance to agencies with regards to legislation and regulation changes.	Daily Service
AGENCY MANAGEMENT	Oversee administration of the Concealed Pistol Licensing Review Board (CPLRB)	DMPSJ oversees the administration of this board in collaboration with the Office of the Attorney General and the Mayor's Office of Legal Counsel. This includes handling appeals from license revocations and suspensions, and reviewing appeals of any denials of an application for a concealed pistol license issued by the Chief of the Metropolitan Police Department.	Daily Service
<b>3 - Create and maintain a highly efficient, transparent, and responsive District government. (3 Activities)</b>			
AGENCY MANAGEMENT	Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) requests	DMPSJ responds to all FOIA requests in a prompt and timely manner.	Daily Service
AGENCY MANAGEMENT	Performance plans	DMPSJ creates, maintains, and monitors performance plans that reflect the policies and procedures of the office and the duties each employee performs.	Daily Service
AGENCY MANAGEMENT	Regular budget and performance meetings	DMPSJ holds regular budget and performance review meetings as needed to analyze actual financial and agency performance compared to projected budget and agency performance plans, to ensure compliance with budget requirements and performance standards.	Daily Service

## 2020 Strategic Initiatives

Strategic Initiative Title	Strategic Initiative Description	Completion to Date	Status Update	Explanation for Incomplete Initiative
<b>Co-produce public safety strategies with District and federal partners and neighboring jurisdictions. (2 Strategic initiatives)</b>				
Reduce Violent Crime in Wards 7 and 8	Collaborate with PSJ agencies and relevant agencies in other clusters to reduce violent crimes in Wards 7 and 8.	Complete	Violent crime (with a few exceptions) has dropped in Wards 7 and 8. For example, in 6D (roughly Ward 7), sex abuse was down 13%, assault with a dangerous weapon was down 3%, and overall violent crime was down 1%. In 7D (roughly Ward 8), homicide was down 14% and sex abuse was down 23%.	
Improve Health Responses for Our Most Vulnerable Residents	Work with PSJ and HHS agencies to improve the overall health system, reserving ambulances for medical emergencies, and ensuring that residents of all eight Wards receive timely and effective medical care.	25-49%	Though FEMS has reported a much higher utilization of the Nurse Triage Line and a much lower rate of ambulances being dispatched to take care of non-emergent issues, it appears the Public Health Emergency has caused many District residents to delay or avoid emergency medical care for fear of contracting Covid-19. Instead, they are dying of heart attacks at home.	
<b>Legislation (1 Strategic Initiative)</b>				
Second Chance Amendment Act	Shepherd legislation through the process that makes progressive changes to how the District processes and provides criminal history records for District residents.	0-24%	This legislation has been pending in the Judiciary Committee for more than two years. The 2017 version had one hearing; the 2019 version has not even had a first reading.	This legislation has been pending in the Judiciary Committee for more than two years. The 2017 version had one hearing; the 2019 version has not even had a first reading.

# Office of the Deputy Mayor for Public Safety and Justice FY2021

**Agency** Office of the Deputy Mayor for Public Safety and Justice

**Agency Code** FQ0

**Fiscal Year** 2021

**Mission** The mission of the Office of the Deputy Mayor for Public Safety and Justice is to provide direction, guidance, support, and coordination to the District's public safety agencies, and to develop and lead interagency public safety initiatives that improve the quality of life in the District's neighborhoods.

## Strategic Objectives

Objective Number	Strategic Objective
1	Foster collaboration and coordination among District agencies and federal, neighboring jurisdiction, and private sector partners to achieve District goals.
2	Provide direction, guidance, and oversight of public safety agencies to enhance safety in the District.
3	Create and maintain a highly efficient, transparent, and responsive District government.

## Key Performance Indicators

Measure	Directionality	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Actual	FY 2021 Target
<b>1 - Foster collaboration and coordination among District agencies and federal, neighboring jurisdiction, and private sector partners to achieve District goals. (1 Measure)</b>					
Percent of joint agency initiatives reporting progress toward meeting their goal	Up is Better	New in 2020	New in 2020	100	100
<b>2 - Provide direction, guidance, and oversight of public safety agencies to enhance safety in the District. (3 Measures)</b>					
Percent of cluster agencies that "Met" or "Almost Met" 75 percent of fiscal year KPIs.	Up is Better	New in 2020	New in 2020	Waiting on Data	50%
Percent of cluster agencies that almost or fully (at least 75% complete) achieved 75 percent of fiscal year strategic initiatives	Up is Better	New in 2020	New in 2020	Waiting on Data	50%
Percent of cluster agencies that submit quarterly updates in Quickbase on time	Up is Better	New in 2019	100%	90.9%	100%
<b>3 - Create and maintain a highly efficient, transparent, and responsive District government. (1 Measure)</b>					
Number of retroactive contracts across cluster agencies	Down is Better	1	1	1	0

## Operations

Operations Header	Operations Title	Operations Description	Type of Operations
<b>1 - Foster collaboration and coordination among District agencies and federal, neighboring jurisdiction, and private sector partners to achieve District goals. (1 Activity)</b>			
AGENCY MANAGEMENT	Co-produce public safety strategies with District and federal partners and neighboring jurisdictions.	Cross collaborate with other public safety and related agencies both inside and outside the District.	Daily Service
<b>2 - Provide direction, guidance, and oversight of public safety agencies to enhance safety in the District. (6 Activities)</b>			
AGENCY MANAGEMENT	Policy recommendations	DMPSJ recommends policies and programs using data evidence and best practices to promote public safety and justice in the District.	Daily Service
AGENCY MANAGEMENT	Oversight of public safety agencies operations	DMPSJ examines current agency policies on a continuing basis to enhance the effectiveness and responsiveness of those programs.	Daily Service
AGENCY MANAGEMENT	Meetings with agency directors and chiefs	DMPSJ provides various forums, including one-on-one meetings with directors and cluster meetings, for agency directors to voice concerns, share opinions, ask advice, and share ideas.	Daily Service
AGENCY MANAGEMENT	Assist agencies with getting through roadblocks impeding their ability to carry out their mission effectively	DMPSJ assists agencies with issues they are facing by convening meetings, offering advice, writing correspondence, and other means of support.	Daily Service
AGENCY MANAGEMENT	Legislation	DMPSJ assists and provides guidance to agencies with regards to legislation and regulation changes.	Daily Service
AGENCY MANAGEMENT	Oversee administration of the Concealed Pistol Licensing Review Board (CPLRB)	DMPSJ oversees the administration of this board in collaboration with the Office of the Attorney General and the Mayor's Office of Legal Counsel. This includes handling appeals from license revocations and suspensions, and reviewing appeals of any denials of an application for a concealed pistol license issued by the Chief of the Metropolitan Police Department.	Daily Service
<b>3 - Create and maintain a highly efficient, transparent, and responsive District government. (3 Activities)</b>			
AGENCY MANAGEMENT	Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) requests	DMPSJ responds to all FOIA requests in a prompt and timely manner.	Daily Service
AGENCY MANAGEMENT	Performance plans	DMPSJ creates, maintains, and monitors performance plans that reflect the policies and procedures of the office and the duties each employee performs.	Daily Service
AGENCY MANAGEMENT	Regular budget and performance meetings	DMPSJ holds regular budget and performance review meetings as needed to analyze actual financial and agency performance compared to projected budget and agency performance plans, to ensure compliance with budget requirements and performance standards.	Daily Service

## Workload Measures

Measure	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Actual
<b>1 - Co-produce public safety strategies with District and federal partners and neighboring jurisdictions. (1 Measure)</b>			
Number of meetings attended with federal and/or neighboring jurisdiction partners	26	89	185
<b>2 - Legislation (1 Measure)</b>			
Number of proposed legislation recommended	6	0	6

Measure	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Actual
<b>2 - Oversee administration of the Concealed Pistol Licensing Review Board (CPLRB) (1 Measure)</b>			
Number of cases reviewed by the CPLRB	16	33	125
<b>2 - Oversight of public safety agencies operations (4 Measures)</b>			
Number of one-on-one meetings held with agency directors	99	12	22
Number of public safety and justice cluster meetings	11	11	12
Number of times testifying in front of DC Council	New in 2019	4	6
Number of media interviews	New in 2019	25	25
<b>3 - Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) requests (2 Measures)</b>			
Number of FOIA extensions requested	0	0	0
Number of FOIA requests processed	34	7	5

## Strategic Initiatives

Strategic Initiative Title	Strategic Initiative Description	Proposed Completion Date
<b>Co-produce public safety strategies with District and federal partners and neighboring jurisdictions. (1 Strategic Initiative)</b>		
Reduce gun violence throughout the District.	Collaborate within the PSJ cluster and across clusters to reduce gun violence, assist victims and families affected by gun violence, and deal with the trauma that gun violence creates. In FY21, DMPSJ will make the Building Blocks DC and Gun Violence Prevention Emergency Operations Center (GVPEOC) concepts a reality.	09-30-2021
<b>Legislation (1 Strategic Initiative)</b>		
Second Chance Amendment Act.	Guide legislation through the process that makes progressive changes to how the District processes and provides criminal history records for District residents. This legislation creates processes to greatly expand the types of criminal records that can be sealed, which will impact tens of thousands of residents.	09-30-2021
<b>Policy recommendations (1 Strategic Initiative)</b>		
Improve health responses for our most vulnerable residents.	Work with PSJ and HHS agencies to improve the overall health system, following the recommendations in the report of the Mayor's Commission on Healthcare Systems Transformation. This includes reserving ambulances for medical emergencies through increased use of the Nurse Triage Line, Ready Responders, third-party transport contracts, etc., and ensuring that residents of all eight Wards receive timely and effective medical care.	09-30-2021



2020 MAR -5 PM 5: 08

MURIEL BOWSER  
MAYOR

MAR 5 2020

The Honorable Phil Mendelson  
Chairman  
Council of the District of Columbia  
1350 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, Suite 506  
Washington, D.C. 20004

Dear Chairman Mendelson:

Attached please find a report prepared by the Office of the Deputy Mayor for Public Safety and Justice that analyzes felony crime data for events in the District of Columbia that occurred between January 1 and December 31, 2018, pursuant to Section 210 of the Neighborhood Engagement Achieves Results Amendment Act of 2016, effective June 30, 2016 (D.C. Law 21-125; D.C. Official Code § 1-301.191(c)(6)).

Specifically, this report details the type, frequency, and location of felony crime incidents; felony arrests; D.C. Superior Court cases; sentences imposed for felony convictions; and demographic characteristics of felony crime victims and people arrested on felony charges.

If you have any questions, please contact Kevin Donahue, Deputy Mayor for Public Safety and Justice, at 202-724-5542.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Muriel Bowser".

Muriel Bowser

Enclosures

# **A Report on Felony Crime in the District of Columbia for 2018**

**December 31, 2019**

**GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA**  
**Executive Office of Mayor Muriel Bowser**



Office of the Deputy City Administrator and  
Deputy Mayor for Public Safety & Justice

December 31, 2019

This report, prepared by the Office of the Deputy Mayor for Public Safety and Justice, analyzes felony crime data for events in the District of Columbia that occurred between January 1 and December 31, 2018, and is issued pursuant to Section 210 of the Neighborhood Engagement Achieves Results Amendment Act of 2016, effective June 30, 2016 (D.C. Law 21-125; D.C. Official Code § 1-301.191(c)(6)).

Specifically, this report details the type, frequency, and location of felony crime incidents; felony arrests; D.C. Superior Court cases; sentences imposed for felony convictions; and demographic characteristics of felony crime victims and people arrested on felony charges.

I am proud to report that 2018 was one of the safest years in the District's history. The District experienced a seven percent drop in violent crime compared to the previous year, and a 28 percent drop compared to 2016. Thanks to the hard work of the Metropolitan Police Department, we experienced a seven percent citywide reduction in robberies, with five out of seven police district seeing drops as well – ranging from a 15 percent reduction in the Seventh District to a four percent reduction in the Fourth District. Assaults with a dangerous weapon had a ten percent citywide reduction, with six out of seven police districts experiencing decreases, including a 21 percent decrease in the Fourth District and a 20 percent decrease in the First District. Unfortunately homicides increased three percent, affecting almost all police districts. Property crimes also increased three percent, driven by increases in the Second, Third, Fourth, and Fifth Districts. Despite this increase, burglaries decreased eight percent. In fact, between the end of 2015 and the end of 2018, burglaries citywide dropped 44 percent. Likewise, robberies citywide were reduced 40 percent in that same time period.

We are grateful to the work of our law enforcement agencies, their dedicated officers and civilian staff, and the community partnerships they have developed in each of our neighborhoods. But, the reductions in crime are not due to police work alone. The Bowser Administration has focused extensive resources on improving economic and educational opportunities, access to mental and behavioral health services, affordable and stable housing, and creating better pathways for our returning citizens.

Thank you for your continued support to ensure our city is safer across all eight wards.

Sincerely,

Kevin Donahue  
Deputy Mayor

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## **1. Introduction**

This report, prepared by the Office of the Deputy Mayor for Public Safety and Justice, analyzes felony crime data for events in the District of Columbia that occurred between January 1 and December 31, 2018,<sup>1</sup> pursuant to Section 210 of the Neighborhood Engagement Achieves Results Amendment Act of 2016, effective June 30, 2016 (D.C. Law 21-125; D.C. Official Code § 1-301.191(c)(6)), hereafter referred to as the NEAR Act. Specifically, this report details the type, frequency, and location of felony crime incidents; felony arrests; D.C. Superior Court cases; sentences imposed for felony convictions; and demographic characteristics of felony crime victims and people arrested on felony charges.<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Building on our work last year, our federal and local partners were able to quickly provide the data from this report in December 2019. We thank them for their help.

<sup>2</sup> Appendix A provides an index of the D.C. Code requirements for this data analysis and where they can be found in this report.

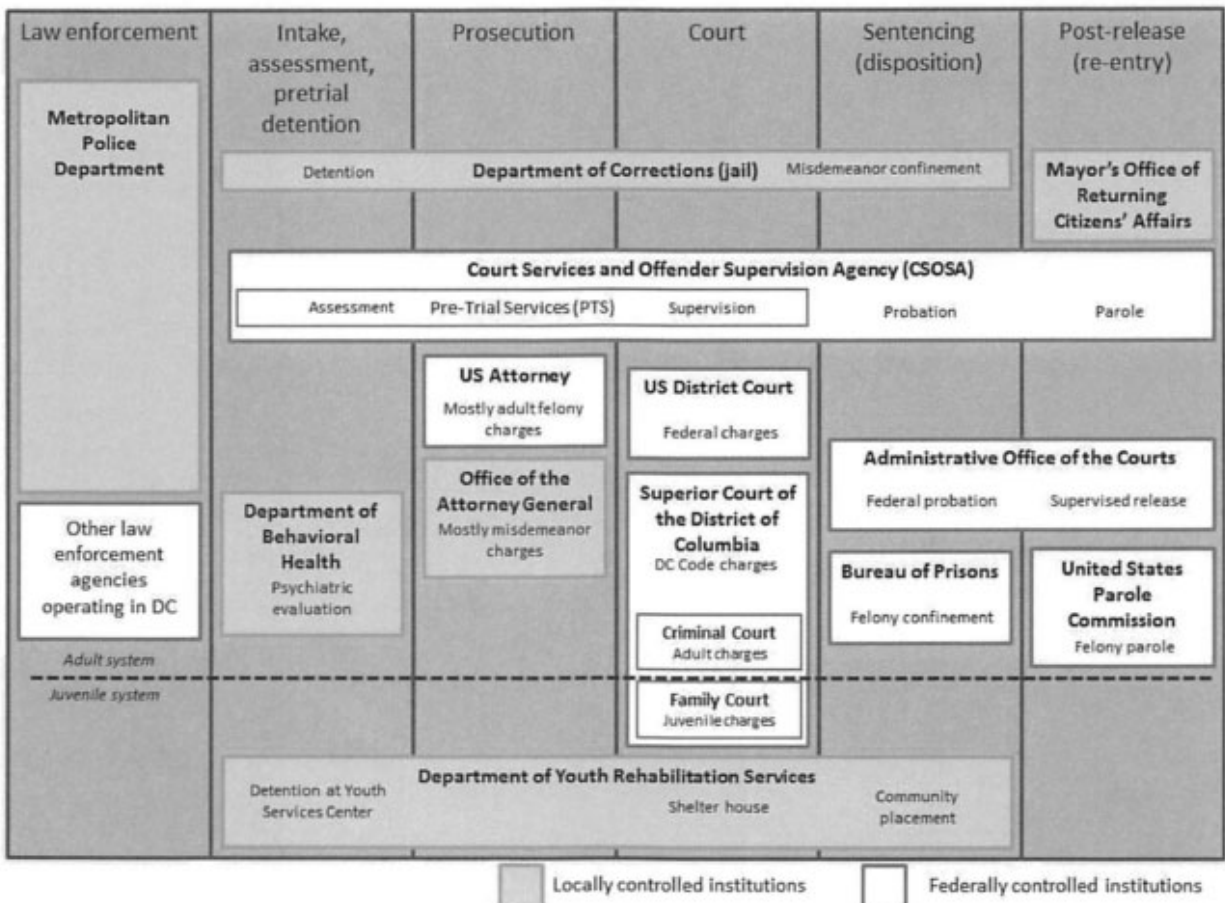


## 2. Data sources and limitations

The District of Columbia's unique criminal justice system includes a variety of federal and local entities, some of which report to the Mayor or the District's Attorney General, others to the President or the U.S. Attorney General, and others to the Chief Judge of the Superior Court of the District of Columbia (see Figure 1). This disparate collection of entities makes gathering data for this report difficult, as their respective data management systems were not originally designed to communicate with one another, nor were they designed for statistical reporting at a system-wide level.

However, building on our work to craft appropriate data sharing agreements last year, it was much easier to gather the data for this year's report. Moreover, our partner entities mostly returned data sets in the same format as last year, making it easy to reuse the same extracting, cleaning, and linking code from last year.

Figure 1. Federal and local criminal justice entities in Washington, DC.



This report leverages information and records from four entities:

- (1) The Metropolitan Police Department (MPD), which provided MPD felony crime incident and felony arrest data (this excludes sealed or expunged cases, as well as those handled by law enforcement agencies in the District of Columbia other than MPD);
- (2) The Superior Court of the District of Columbia, which provided records of all misdemeanor and felony charges filed in criminal court;
- (3) The District of Columbia Sentencing Commission, which provided data on the sentences imposed for felony charge convictions; and
- (4) The Department of Behavioral Health (DBH), which provided records of contacts between DBH service providers and people arrested for felony crimes.

The data lifecycle of a crime begins when an MPD officer completes a digital police report in response to a reported or observed crime incident. Each crime incident is uniquely identified in the police report by a Criminal Complaint Number (CCN) and a single CCN may include one or more offenses. For example, a robbery that also resulted in a homicide could be part of the same crime incident and have the same CCN. A crime incident can have one or several victims and/or suspects. Crime events may or may not result in arrests, and arrests may occur shortly after the crime event or substantially later in time.

Each person who is arrested is identified by a unique Police Department Identification Number (PDID). Within a given arrest, the suspect—or multiple suspects—can be charged with one or multiple offenses. For example, if a suspect is arrested for a robbery that resulted in a homicide, the suspect would have one arrest number and two charges within that arrest (namely, robbery and homicide). And multiple people might be arrested for the same crime event. Therefore, the total number of felony arrests is not a direct reflection of the total number of crime incidents, since not all crime incidents result in an arrest and multiple people can be arrested in association with the same crime incident.

For the purposes of this report, the structure of the MPD crime incident data is organized by the most serious (or “top”) offense within a crime incident, which is a traditional practice in law enforcement. To put that differently, all unique CCNs are represented, but only the top felony offense within the CCN is presented in the crime incident data. For example, a robbery that resulted in a homicide would show up as a homicide event. The MPD arrest data, in contrast, does contain all charge data but, for consistency, we focus on top charges here as well. Recall both datasets – the arrest data and the crime incident data – are restricted only to felonies. If an event entailed only misdemeanor offenses, it is outside the scope of this report’s data sets and analysis. Additionally, if an offense may be classified as either a felony or a misdemeanor depending on specific factors such as the type of drug, seriousness of injury, or amount of damage, it too is outside the scope of this report’s data and analysis.

Once an individual is arrested and charged with a crime, a prosecutor must decide whether to prosecute that person in court. There are two prosecutorial authorities in the District. The Office of the Attorney General (OAG) is generally responsible for prosecuting select misdemeanors and juvenile crimes that are violations of the D.C. Code, whereas the United States Attorney’s Office (USAO) is generally responsible for prosecuting all felony violations and select misdemeanor violations of the D.C. Code. Most of these

cases are filed in the D.C. Superior Court. Violations of federal law would be prosecuted by the USAO in the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia.

The prosecutor may decide not to prosecute a case or a charge at all, which is referred to as “no-papering.” Once charges are filed in the D.C. Superior Court, the court creates a unique case number and the case is categorized as a felony<sup>3</sup> or misdemeanor<sup>4</sup> case. Each charge against the defendant is recorded separately, although multiple charges resulting from one incident are often tried together under a single case. Note that only cases themselves, not individual charges, are noted in the court data as felony or misdemeanor cases.

Also of interest to us, though, are basic statistics such as the number of people arrested for felony crimes in 2018, the number of felony cases filed in Superior Court in 2018, and the sentences imposed for convictions that were sentenced in 2018. Please note that some of these court cases and the sentences imposed were for arrests that occurred prior to 2018.

To describe sentences imposed during 2018, we used publicly available data from the D.C. Sentencing Commission on the sentences imposed for all felony crimes sentenced in 2018.<sup>5</sup> Note that this does not mean these crimes were also committed in 2018, and it is highly likely that many were committed in 2016 or before. However, we were able to use this data to present sentencing outcomes and examine variation in sentencing for each of the Sentencing Commission’s offense categories.

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<sup>3</sup> Felonies are crimes where the sentence may be one year or greater or where the D.C. Code explicitly identifies the offense as a felony.

<sup>4</sup> Misdemeanor crimes are all crimes where the sentence is less than one year, where the D.C. Code explicitly identifies the offense as a misdemeanor, or offenses that are codified in the D.C. Municipal Regulations.

<sup>5</sup> D.C. Sentencing Commission 2018 sentencing data: <https://scdc.dc.gov/node/1390931>

### 3. Felony crime incidents in the District of Columbia

Like most other jurisdictions, MPD reports crime two different ways. Primarily, it reports nine serious crimes that are defined in the D.C. Code (which it refers to as “D.C. Code Index Offenses”). This is according to District law and is how MPD officers classify offenses and make arrests. MPD relies on D.C. Code Index Offense information for daily operational and deployment decisions, and it is how crime information is shared with the public. MPD also generates crime data using guidelines developed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, known as the Uniform Crime Reporting System, or UCR. Our report specifically focuses on felony crimes which may or may not be captured among the D.C. Code Index Offenses. Therefore, the statistics in this report should not be compared with the statistics presented in MPD-developed reports and statistics (*e.g.*, MPD Annual Report, website, etc.).

Table 1 shows the frequency of felony crime incidents in calendar years 2017 and 2018.<sup>6</sup> There are two caveats in interpreting this data. First, a single crime incident may involve multiple offenses. However, due to the way crime incident data is structured, only the most serious (or “top”) felony offense is counted.<sup>7</sup>

Second, the raw data contains several hundred different offenses. We grouped these offenses into thematic categories to aid with interpretability. Our grouping strategy started with the offense categories typically reported by MPD; however, in some cases we further split out individual charges that occurred frequently (*e.g.*, Failure to Appear stands alone as its own category because it is so frequent).

Some additional notes on the data in Table 1: Drugs, Failure to Appear, and Prostitution are only counted as a crime when there is an arrest. Therefore, these numbers may not reflect true instances of drug, failure to appear, and prostitution cases. The 156 homicide count captures the total number of unique CCNs with a homicide or negligent manslaughter offense and a 2018 offense report date. It is important to note that this is not the methodology used by MPD to generate the District’s official homicide count, which is the total number of cases based on: the date the incident was ruled a homicide (and not the offense report date); counting by victims (and not by CCN); and excluding negligent manslaughter. Put another way, MPD’s count of homicides reflects the number of actual victims, whereas for purposes of this report, we are counting the number of CCNs in which MPD determined *in 2018* that at least one person was killed by another person. In particular, events later found to be homicides are not counted, while events later found to be justifiable self-defense and, therefore, not a homicide under District criminal law, are counted.

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<sup>6</sup> The 2017 results were drawn from last year’s report.

<sup>7</sup> For example, if a homicide occurred during a robbery, the top charge would be the homicide. In Table 1, this event would increase the number of homicides by one but not increase the number of robberies.

Table 1. Top offenses in felony crime incidents recorded by MPD in 2017 and 2018.

Offense category	2017 Frequency	2018 Frequency	Distribution of Felony Crime Incidents in 2018
Theft	4,504	4,734	25.92%
Assault	3,185	3,058	16.75%
Robbery	2,093	1,958	10.72%
Burglary	1,548	1,430	7.83%
Weapons	1,288	1,181	6.47%
Failure to appear	1,285	1,162	6.36%
Fraud	1,180	1,227	6.72%
Drugs	1,057	977	5.35%
Property	706	711	3.89%
Sex offense	661	656	3.59%
Vehicle-related <sup>8</sup>	381	422	2.31%
Cruelty to children	143	169	0.93%
Homicide	121	156	0.85%
Other	118	158	0.87%
Obstruction of justice	95	67	0.37%
Contempt	67	28	0.15%
Assault on a police officer	53	52	0.28%
Escape from custody	50	42	0.23%
Rioting	28	0	0%
Violation of protection order	21	31	0.17%
Prostitution	11	7	0.04%
Contraband in jail	10	14	0.08%
Trafficking stolen property	9	13	0.07%
Conspiracy	8	2	0.01%
Stalking	4	7	0.04%
Fleeing/resisting arrest	1	0	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>18,627</b>	<b>18,262</b>	<b>100</b>
<p><i>Notes: Felony crime event data is recorded by MPD through Form PD-251. A single event may be associated with multiple criminal offenses, victims, suspects, and arrestees. The tabulations here count the most serious offense associated with a felony event.</i></p> <p><i>Data Source: NEAR Act Report for 2017; and MPD Cobalt/Data warehouse (January 1, 2018 - December 31, 2018) queried December 2019.</i></p>			

<sup>8</sup> Vehicle-related crimes are crimes where the involvement of a vehicle was the most significant factor. This includes offenses such as felony moving violations and driving under the influence.

#### 4. Felony arrests in the District of Columbia

Table 2 reports the frequency of felony charges in arrests made by MPD during calendar years 2017 and 2018.<sup>9</sup> Our MPD felony arrest data contains records of 6,463 adult arrests in which the individual was charged with at least one felony crime and was given a PDID. This includes 5,724 unique individuals (some individuals were arrested multiple times throughout the year) and excludes another 21 arrests in which the arrestee was not given a PDID. Because a single arrest may have multiple felony charges, Table 2 presents a sub-column A that tabulates all felony charges as well as a sub-column B that tabulates only the top felony charge. For example, if a person is arrested for both robbery and homicide, both charges are counted in A, but only the homicide is counted in B.

**Table 2. Felony charges in adult arrests made by MPD in 2017 and 2018 that have a PDID.**

A. All felony arrest charges				B. Top felony arrest charges			
Offense category	2017 Frequency	2018 Frequency	Distribution of Offenses in 2018	Offense category	2017 Frequency	2018 Frequency	Distribution of Offenses in 2018
Weapons	1,977	1,931	22.3	Assault	1,410	1,314	20.3
Failure to appear	1,923	1,644	18.9	Drugs	1,127	1,174	18.2
Drugs	1,510	1,506	17.4	Failure to appear	1,275	1,149	17.8
Assault	1,482	1,453	16.7	Weapons	1,083	951	14.7
Vehicle	419	410	4.7	Vehicle	375	387	5.9
Robbery	360	373	4.3	Robbery	346	360	5.6
Burglary	261	205	2.4	Burglary	237	194	3.0
Theft	167	152	1.8	Theft	161	138	2.1
Property	113	146	1.7	Sex offense	178	130	2.0
Sex offense	188	144	1.7	Property	91	106	1.6
Obstruction of justice	131	112	1.3	Homicide	81	98	1.5
Fraud	116	106	1.2	Fraud	103	92	1.5
Homicide	81	100	1.2	Cruelty to children	85	75	1.2
Cruelty to children	95	84	0.9	Obstruction of justice	89	68	1.0
Other	82	70	0.8	Other	61	53	0.8
Assault on a police officer	48	61	0.7	Assault on a police	36	48	0.7

<sup>9</sup> It is important to note that arrest charges can change as the underlying crime is further investigated; they can also be changed by the prosecutor (e.g., charges can be added, dropped, or lowered during prosecution of the case).

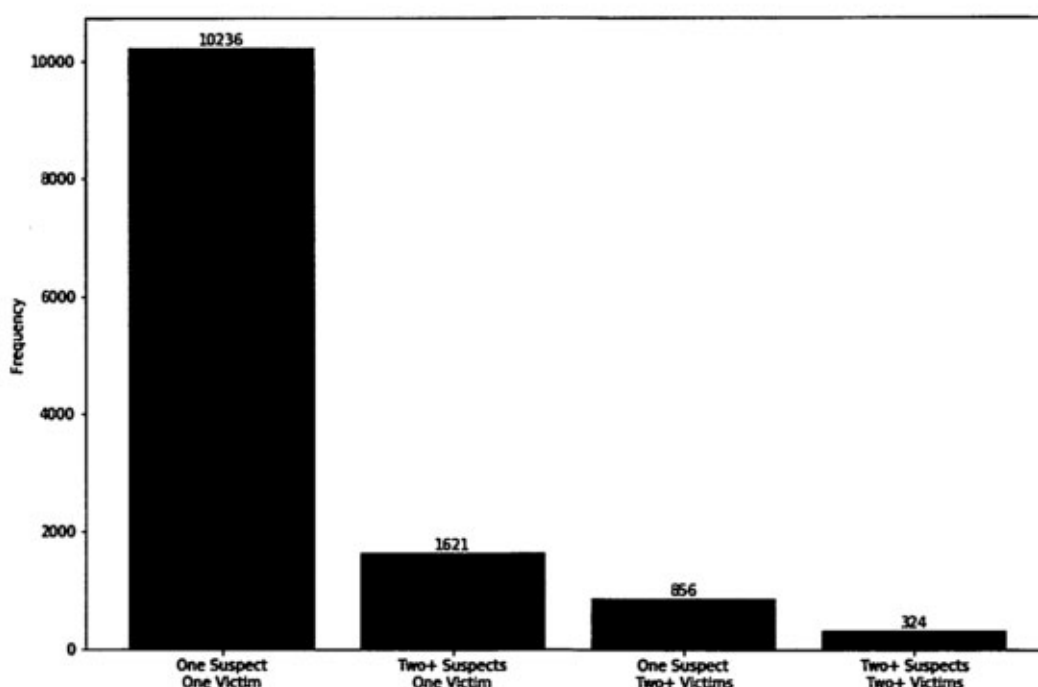


				officer			
Escape from custody <sup>10</sup>	59	53	0.6	Escape from custody	43	40	0.6
Trafficking stolen property	31	47	0.5	Contempt	58	23	0.4
Contempt	81	28	0.3	Violation of protection order	0	23	0.4
Violation of protection order	0	25	0.3	Trafficking stolen property	10	17	0.3
Contraband in jail	15	12	0.14	Contraband in jail	6	10	0.2
Prostitution	11	6	0.07	Prostitution	10	6	0.1
Conspiracy	10	4	0.05	Conspiracy	10	4	0.06
Stalking	2	2	0.02	Rioting	227	2	0.03
Rioting	227	2	0.02	Stalking	1	1	0.01
Resisting arrest	0	1	0.02	Resisting arrest	0	0	0
Kidnapping	18	0	0	Kidnapping	10	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,407</b>	<b>8,677</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>7,113</b>	<b>6,463</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Notes:</b> Felony arrest data represents instances where an individual was arrested and charged with one or more felony offenses.							
<b>Data Source:</b> MPD Cobalt/Data warehouse (January 1, 2018 - December 31, 2018) queried in December 2019.							

<sup>10</sup> Escape from custody includes any event where a person who is in custody escapes (including from arrest).

Figure 2 shows the number of suspects and victims associated with each felony crime event. MPD identifies three classes of victims: people, organizations, and society. An event can involve multiple victims of different classes, as well as multiple suspects.<sup>11</sup> Of the 18,262 felony crime events in 2018, there were 13,037 in which the victim was a person. Of those, 10,236 involved a single suspect and a single victim. Of the remaining events, 1,621 involved multiple suspects and a single victim; 856 involved a single suspect and multiple victims; and 324 involved multiple suspects and multiple victims.

**Figure 2. Number of suspects and victims per crime incident.**



**Notes:** Victim and suspect data reflects the number of individuals who are identified as either victims or suspects in a felony crime incident. Only victims who are identified as people are considered here as opposed to situations in which, for example, a business property was burglarized; in those cases, the victim would be recorded in the data as a property.

The suspect data only reflects the suspects identified at the time the police report was filed, not people who were necessarily arrested. Cases where suspects were unknown at the time the police report was filed are counted as having one suspect.

**Data Source:** MPD Cobalt/Data Warehouse (January 1, 2018 - December 31, 2018) queried in December 2019.

<sup>11</sup> This report focuses only on incidents in which a person was the victim.



Table 3 presents the number of felony arrests made by MPD in 2017 and 2018 by ward and police district. The most arrests in 2018 occurred in Ward 8 (1,396 arrests), followed by Ward 7 (1,191) and Ward 5 (1,161). Nearly 58 percent of all felony arrests in 2018 occurred in those three wards. When examining police districts, 58 percent of all felony arrests occurred in the Fifth, Sixth, and Seventh Districts.

**Table 3. Number of felony arrests by ward and police district in 2017 and 2018.**

Felony Arrests			
Ward	2017 Number	2018 Number	Distribution of Arrests in 2018
1	546	560	8.7%
2	918	680	10.5%
3	100	99	1.5%
4	431	393	6.1%
5	1,396	1,161	18.0%
6	904	816	12.6%
7	1,285	1,191	18.4%
8	1,426	1,396	21.6%
Unknown	107	167	2.6%
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,113</b>	<b>6,463</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
Police District	2017 Number	2018 Number	Distribution of Arrests in 2018
1	1,327	950	14.7%
2	333	372	5.8%
3	566	607	9.4%
4	668	593	9.1%
5	1,532	1,311	20.3%
6	1,245	1,170	18.1%
7	1,335	1,293	20.0%
Unknown	107	167	2.6%
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,113</b>	<b>6,463</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Notes:</b> Arrest location is based on the location where the arrest was made and may or may not be the location where the alleged crime occurred. "Unknown" arrest locations are locations where the arrest latitude and longitude coordinates were not captured. An arrest record carries a PSA and District if it is a DC Master Address Repository (MAR) verified address. Since an arrest address can be out of state (outside of DC MAR verification), officers have the ability to manually type in an address. If the address is not verified or is not located in the District, those records (usually about 2%) are coded as Unknown. MPD provided block level coordinates. Arrests that occurred near a ward boundary may not be completely accurate.			
<b>Data source:</b> MPD Cobalt/Data Warehouse (January 1, 2018 - December 31, 2018) queried in December 2019.			

Figure 3 shows the number of felony arrests in 2018 by each MPD Police Service Area (PSA). The numbers at the center of each PSA show the total number of felony arrests for that PSA. Nearly 50 percent of all felony arrests occurred in 15 of MPD's 56 PSAs.

**Figure 3. Number of felony arrests by MPD Police Service Area (PSA) in 2018.**



**Notes:** Arrest location is based on the location where the arrest was made and may or may not be the location where the alleged crime occurred. Note that 167 arrests lacked specific geographic coordinates and are not included in this map.

**Data source:** MPD Cobalt/Data Warehouse (January 1, 2018 - December 31, 2018) queried in December 2019.

Table 4 presents demographic information about victims of felony crimes and people arrested on felony charges. Please note that our felony arrest records do not contain data on arrests of anyone under age 18, but the victim data does contain records of victims who are under age 18. Also please note that age data is self-reported and race and ethnicity data<sup>12</sup> are based on officer observations, and thus may contain some errors.<sup>13</sup>

Among felony crime victims, 58% were black and 29% were white. Among felony arrestees, 88% were black and 8% were white. Among felony crime victims, 9% identified as Hispanic or Latino. Among felony arrestees, about 5% identified as Hispanic or Latino. Among felony crime victims, 57% identified as male, while among felony arrestees, 82% identified as male.

While we have obtained data on an individual's prior arrest history with MPD over the last ten years, we do not have consistent data on convictions for either arrestees or victims. We can report, however, that among felony arrestees, 68% had multiple prior felony or misdemeanor arrests, 11% had one prior arrest, and about 21% had no prior arrests with MPD in the last ten years. Information on the level of education of victims and arrestees is not provided to MPD and therefore is not included in this report. This report also does not include analysis of any relationship between felony arrestees and victims because that information is not required to be provided to MPD.

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<sup>12</sup> Race and ethnicity classifications are according to U.S. Census Bureau standards. In particular, ethnicity is either "Hispanic or Latino" or "Not Hispanic or Latino." Race is a separate field.

<sup>13</sup> Arrestee age is calculated by MPD based on the number of days between the self-reported or verified date of birth (DOB) of the arrestee and the date of the arrest; DOB data may not be accurate, as it is self-reported. An arrestee may refuse to provide his or her date of birth. All ages calculated as 0-7 and 90+ are coded as "Unknown" per MPD's classification standard. Victim age is calculated based on the number of days between the date of the event and the victim's date of birth (not the offense report date). Data for victims include those under the age of 18, while data for arrestees include only those aged 18 and over. Arrestee race is based on officer observations, not on self-reporting.

**Table 4. Characteristics of felony crime victims and people arrested on felony charges.**

	Victims			Arrestees		
	2017 Number	2018 Number	Distribution of Ages in 2018	2017 Number	2018 Number	Distribution of Ages in 2018
Total	14,749	14,687		6,226	5,724	
Age						
0-17	943	964	6.6%	N/A	N/A	N/A
18-24	2,192	2,071	14.1%	1,797	1513	26.4%
25-34	4,210	4,221	28.7%	2,140	1927	33.7%
35-44	2,611	2,786	19.0%	1,027	1120	19.5%
45-54	2,081	1,969	13.4%	746	694	12.1%
55-64	1,364	1,331	9.1%	439	402	7.0%
65 and over	770	755	5.1%	77	68	1.2%
Unknown	578	590	4.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A
Race						
Black	8,852	8,623	58.7%	5,414	5072	88.6%
White	4,152	4,267	29.0%	636	493	8.6%
Asian	324	354	2.4%	34	30	0.5%
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	56	45	0.3%	9	1	0.02%
American Indian or Alaska Native	26	20	0.1%	5	3	0.05%
Multiple	0	12	0.08%	0	0	0
Unknown	1,339	1,366	9.3%	128	125	2.2%
Ethnicity						
Not Hispanic or Latino	8,110	7,872	53.6%	3,853	3,625	63.3%
Unknown	5,326	5,495	37.4%	2,111	1,812	31.7%
Hispanic or Latino	1,313	1,320	8.9%	262	287	5.0%
Gender						
Male	8,455	8,467	57.6%	5,056	4,701	82.1%
Female	6,148	6,070	41.3%	1,162	1,019	17.8%
Unknown	146	150	1.0%	8	4	0%
Level of education	Information not available					
Number of prior MPD arrests in past 10 years						
No prior arrests	Not currently available			1,339	1,178	20%
One prior arrest				657	652	11%
Multiple prior arrests				4,230	3,894	68%
Number of prior convictions	Information not available					
Notes: Victims are people identified as victims in felony crime events. Suspects are people actually arrested on felony charges by MPD. Age bracket 0-17 is not included for arrestees because we do not analyze juvenile arrest data in this report. For arrestees with multiple arrests, the demographic information recorded is from the most recent arrest.						
Data source: MPD Cobalt/Data Warehouse (January 1, 2018 - December 31, 2018) queried in December 2019.						

Table 5 lists the police district of residence for felony arrestees and victims in 2017 and 2018. It is important to note that home addresses of felony crime victims and arrestees may be based on a government-issued identification or may be self-reported and therefore the information may or may not be current and accurate. Victims and arrestees can also refuse to provide a home address. Also note that people experiencing homelessness may have their home address captured as the address of the shelter at which they are currently residing or as “No Fixed” or “Unknown.”<sup>14</sup> In the former case, such people appear in Table 5 as residing in the ward of their shelter, in the latter case as Unknown.

**Table 5. Police district of residence of felony crime victims and arrestees.**

Police district	Victims			Arrestees		
	2017 Number	2018 Number	2018 Percent	2017 Number	2018 Number	2018 Percent
1	1,022	877	6.0%	467	302	5.3%
2	857	975	6.6%	80	97	1.7%
3	1,085	1,291	8.8%	284	302	5.3%
4	1,562	1,557	10.6%	522	443	7.7%
5	1,636	1,335	9.1%	897	663	11.6%
6	2,181	2,153	14.7%	1,120	1,167	20.4%
7	1,871	1,949	13.3%	1,312	1,494	26.1%
Outside of DC	3,316	3,413	23.2%	1,006	849	14.8%
Unknown	1,219	1,137	7.7%	538	407	7.1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>14,749</b>	<b>14,687</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>6,226</b>	<b>5,724</b>	<b>100%</b>

**Note:** The total number of arrestees (5,724) represents the total number of unique PDIDs in the felony arrest dataset.

**Data source:** MPD Cobalt/Data Warehouse (January 1, 2018 - December 31, 2018) queried in December 2019.

<sup>14</sup> Officers may capture further details in the narrative of their police report which may not be captured in the fields considered for this report.

Figure 4 displays the PSA of residence for felony crime victims and arrestees. Excluding victims from outside the District or whose PSA of residence was unknown, about 50 percent of felony crime victims resided in 18 of MPD's 56 PSAs. Of the top ten PSAs with the most felony crime victims, four were in the Sixth District (PSAs 602, 603, 604, and 608), two were in the Fifth District (PSAs 506 and 507), and four were in the Seventh District (PSAs 703, 704, 706, and 708).

Excluding arrestees from outside the District or whose PSA of residence was unknown, about 50 percent of felony arrestees resided in 10 of MPD's 56 PSAs. Of the top ten PSAs with the most felony arrestees, six were in the Seventh District (PSAs 702, 703, 704, 706, 707, and 708), three were in the Sixth District (PSAs 602, 603, and 604), and one was in the Fifth District (PSA 507).

**Figure 4. PSA of residence of victims of and people arrested for felony crimes in 2018.**

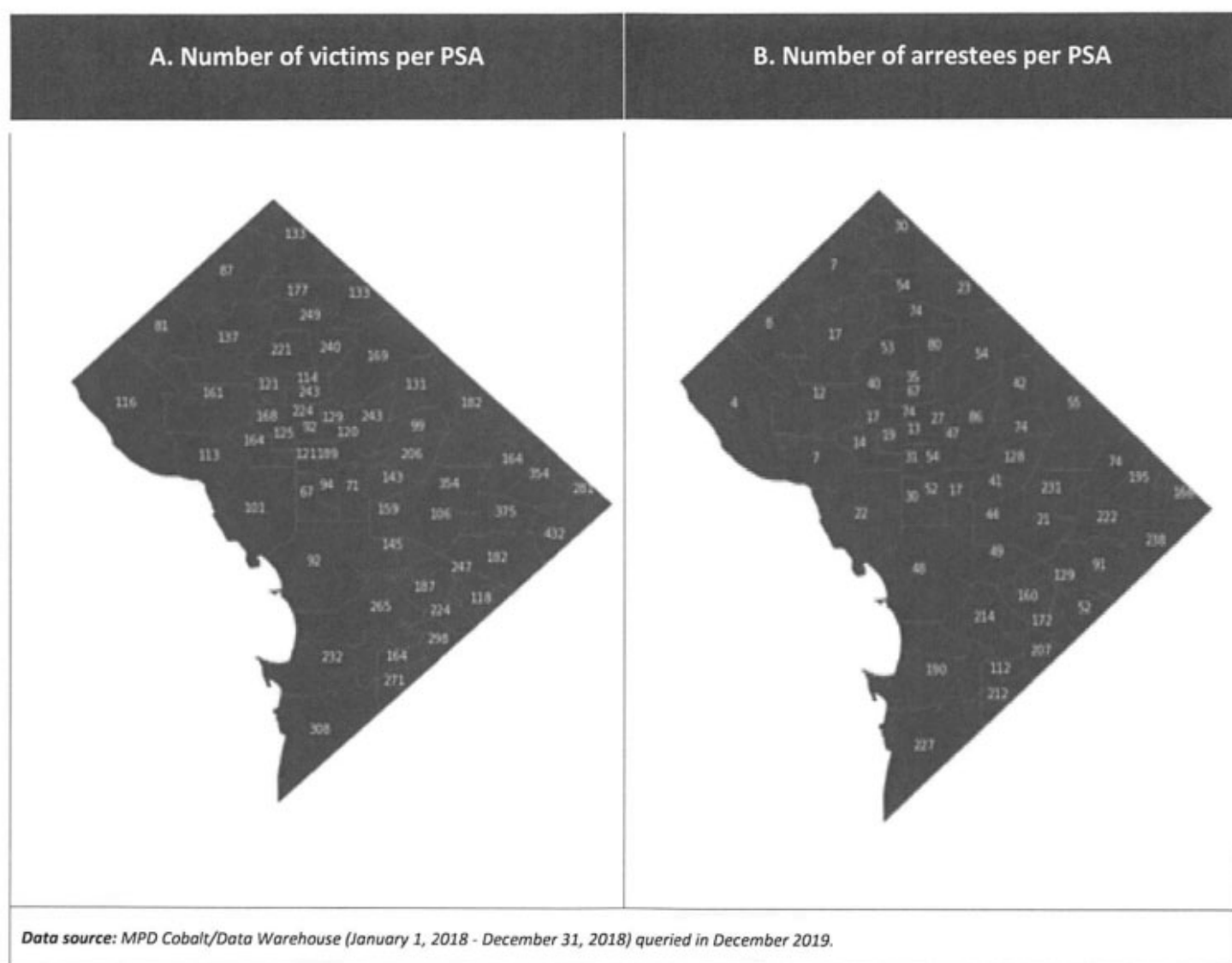


Table 6 details the overlap between people arrested for felony crimes and people who received behavioral health services. Of the 5,724 felony arrestees in 2018 with unique police department identification numbers (PDIDs), the Department of Behavioral Health (DBH) confirmed that 979 of them had received services from DBH in 2018. These services could include outpatient behavioral health services, substance abuse treatments, or inpatient behavioral health services at Saint Elizabeths Hospital.<sup>15</sup>

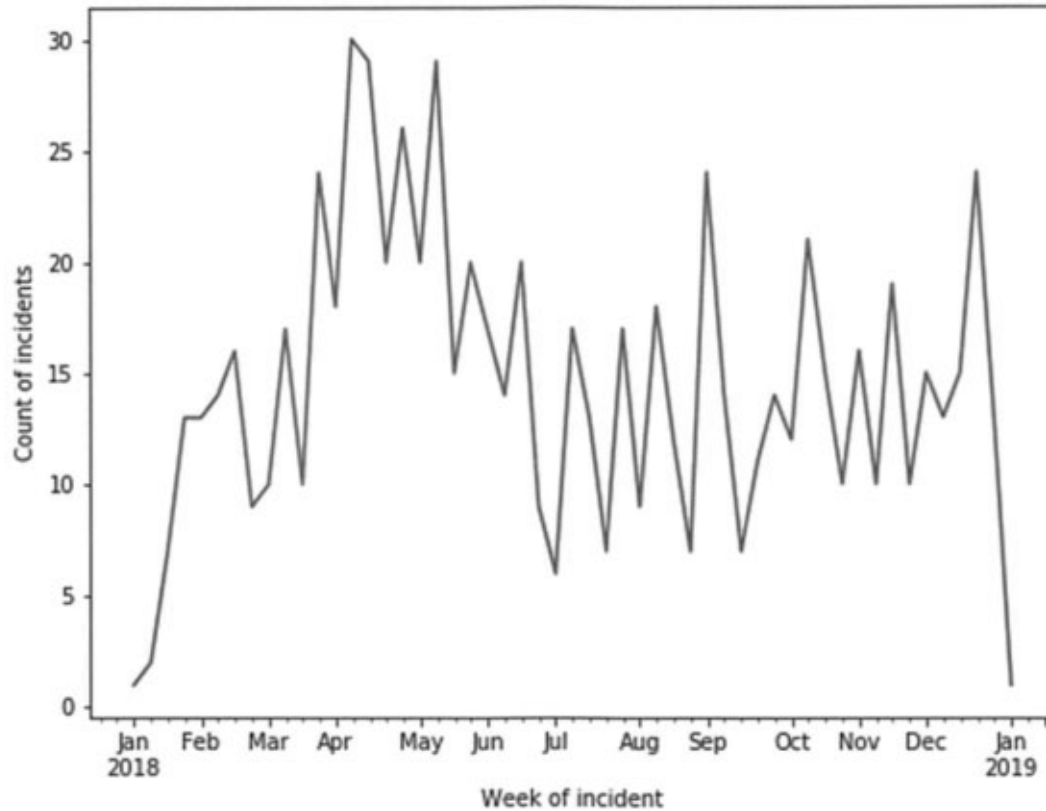
**Table 6. Number of people served by the Department of Behavioral Health in 2018 by service type who were also arrested on felony charges in 2018.**

Type of service	Number of people
Mental Health Services	858
Saint Elizabeths Hospital	0
Substance Abuse Treatment	254
Housing Services	1
Psychiatric Residential Treatment Facilities	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,113</b>
<b>Total number of unique people</b>	<b>979</b>

Figure 5 plots the weekly volume of incidents reported in 2018 as part of MPD’s Crisis Intervention Officer (CIO) Program. MPD’s CIOs receive specialized training to handle calls for service involving persons suffering from mental or behavioral health issues. CIOs respond to incidents in which the person may or may not have committed a criminal offense, the officer may or may not arrest the person, and the person may be transported voluntarily or involuntarily for mental or behavioral health services. CIOs are trained to de-escalate the situation and encourage professional intervention while preventing individuals from becoming a danger to themselves or others. In 2018, 773 of these incidents were reported to DBH using MPD’s PD-251-C form.

<sup>15</sup> MPD and DBH do not use a common identifier for arrestees and patients. We performed these matches based on name and date of birth. Moreover, for privacy reasons, we performed this matching using an algorithm that requires exact matches. Thus, we expect these numbers to be an *undercount* of the actual number of people who were both served by DBH in 2018 and who were arrested by MPD in 2018.

Figure 5. MPD crisis intervention incidents per week in 2018.



**Note:** Crisis intervention incidents refer to all incidents in which MPD transported an individual to a psychiatric treatment facility as documented by Form PD-251-C. Note that the first and last weeks of the year are short, accounting for the sharp jump at the beginning of the graph.

**Data source:** Department of Behavioral Health. Provided in December 2019.



## **5. Adult misdemeanor and felony charges in D.C. Superior Court**

Table 7 lists the frequency of criminal charges filed in D.C. Superior Court during 2018 and the dispositions of those charges. Importantly, these tabulations include both misdemeanor and felony charges. The available data indicated whether a *case* was a felony or misdemeanor case, but it did not distinguish whether each *charge* was a misdemeanor or felony. It is therefore impossible to tease the two charge types apart. Also, it is important to note that these analyses exclude three types of court records that are inaccessible: juvenile, sealed, and expunged records.

In 2018, a total of 21,335 (unsealed) criminal charges were filed in Superior Court across 11,580 cases. A total of 8,476 people were named as defendants in these cases. Of these cases, 3,170 were labeled as felony cases with 2,869 people named as defendants. Citywide, MPD reported that a total of 6,463 felony arrests were made. This suggests that a high percentage of arrests are never prosecuted.

Looking at all charges, 26 percent of charges filed in 2018 resulted in a conviction, 48 percent of charges were dismissed, 12 percent of charges remain open, and two percent of charges resulted in an acquittal. The remaining charges resulted in either a deferral or a diversion. Note that convictions may be obtained through means other than an explicit verdict of guilty. To give one example of how this could occur, consider that defendants may be “convicted” as part a deferred sentencing agreement. In such a situation, the charges remain open while the defendant completes a probationary period. Upon successful completion of probation, the charges may actually be dismissed. Assault, drugs, weapons, and other charges collectively accounted for 51 percent of all charges filed in Superior Court. There is notable variation in the conviction rate across charge categories. Assault charges resulted in a conviction 26 percent of the time, while robbery charges resulted in a conviction 49 percent of the time. Additionally, 60 percent of drug cases were dismissed, while 16 percent of homicide cases were dismissed.

**Table 7. Felony and misdemeanor charges filed in D.C. Superior Court in 2018.**

Offense category	Charge Frequency		Charge Disposition						
	Total charges	Percent of all charges	Deferred	Dismissed	Diverted	Guilty	Not Guilty	Open	Other
Assault	4440	20.8%	356	1760	565	1164	164	431	<20
Drugs	3176	14.9%	50	1899	107	828	43	247	<20
Other	2769	13.0%	31	1545	137	565	59	431	<20
Weapons	2549	11.9%	30	1227	47	677	100	466	<20
Theft	2036	9.5%	98	911	193	624	<20	191	<20
Failure to appear	1224	5.7%	<20	813	<20	296	<20	91	<20
Property	731	3.4%	46	299	124	190	<20	62	<20
Vehicle	579	2.7%	26	344	56	104	<20	45	<20
Prostitution	478	2.2%	<20	89	224	115	<20	32	<20
Robbery	447	2.1%	<20	169	<20	220	<20	46	<20
Sex offense	401	1.9%	<20	136	<20	167	<20	85	<20
Release violations	368	1.7%	<20	203	<20	132	<20	<20	<20
Fleeing/resisting arrest	253	1.2%	<20	124	22	75	<20	24	<20
Fraud	242	1.1%	<20	109	28	75	<20	<20	<20
Trafficking stolen property	208	1.0%	<20	120	<20	50	<20	25	<20
Burglary	200	0.9%	<20	80	<20	94	<20	<20	<20
Homicide	178	0.8%	<20	29	<20	42	<20	105	<20
Contempt	124	0.6%	<20	28	<20	21	<20	75	<20
Unlawful entry	120	0.6%	<20	66	<20	30	<20	<20	<20
Obstruction of justice	119	0.6%	<20	34	<20	<20	<20	64	<20
Assault on a police officer	115	0.5%	<20	74	<20	26	<20	<20	<20
Violation of protection order	98	0.5%	<20	45	<20	<20	<20	24	<20
Open container	95	0.4%	<20	55	<20	20	<20	<20	<20
Leaving after colliding	70	0.3%	<20	41	<20	<20	<20	<20	<20
Escape from Custody	62	0.3%	<20	33	<20	26	<20	<20	<20
Cruelty to children	62	0.3%	<20	<20	<20	22	<20	<20	<20
Unlawful assembly	45	0.2%	<20	<20	37	<20	<20	<20	<20
Conspiracy	41	0.2%	<20	<20	<20	<20	<20	<20	<20
Disorderly conduct	31	0.1%	<20	<20	<20	<20	<20	<20	<20
Cruelty to animals	22	0.1%	<20	<20	<20	<20	<20	<20	<20
Stalking	20	0.1%	<20	<20	<20	<20	<20	<20	<20
Panhandling	<20	<20	<20	<20	<20	<20	<20	<20	<20
Contraband in jail	<20	<20	<20	<20	<20	<20	<20	<20	<20
Failure to obey	<20	<20	<20	<20	<20	<20	<20	<20	<20
Licensing offense	<20	<20	<20	<20	<20	<20	<20	<20	<20
<b>Total</b>	<b>21,335</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>698</b>	<b>10,310</b>	<b>1,620</b>	<b>5,641</b>	<b>493</b>	<b>2,566</b>	<b>&lt;20</b>

**Note:** Court data includes both felony and misdemeanor charges and arrests made by MPD and other law enforcement agencies operating in the District of Columbia. Data is at the charge level. The data use agreement between the Superior Court and the Deputy Mayor for Public Safety and Justice stipulates that no cell in a table that contains a number less than 20 may be displayed.

**Data source:** DC Superior Court data management system (January 1, 2018 - December 31, 2018), provided in December 2019.

In 2017, the Superior Court arrived at a finding of guilt in 5,641 charges. Table 8 shows how these verdicts were reached. Almost 89% of convictions were reached by plea and 3% were reached through a jury trial.

**Table 8. How convictions are reached.**

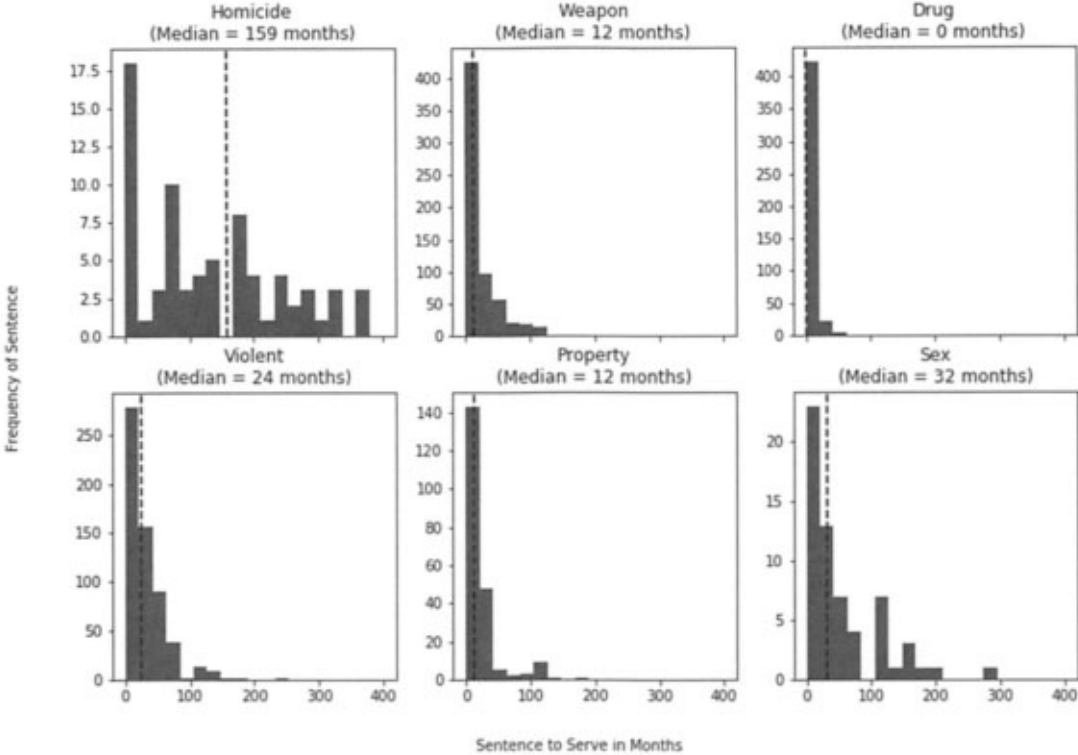
Disposition	Number of charges	Percent
Guilty by 904 plea	24	0.4%
Guilty by court trial	424	7.5%
Guilty by jury trial	178	3.1%
Guilty by plea	5,015	88.9%
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,641</b>	<b>100%</b>
<p><i>Note: 904 pleas refer to pleas made pursuant to DC Code 48-904.01(e), which allows a defendant found guilty of certain first time drug offenses to defer sentencing and, upon good behavior as defined by the court, have the guilty verdict removed from the court record.</i></p> <p><i>Data source: DC Superior Court data management system (January 1, 2018 - December 31, 2018), provided December 2019.</i></p>		

Figure 7 plots the distribution of sentences to be served for a particular category of offense. Note that the D.C. Sentencing Commission uses a different offense classification. The dashed vertical lines indicate the median sentence length in months. The panels proceed from the top left in decreasing order of frequency. For example, the first panel in the bottom left shows the distribution of sentences, in months, for 591 sentences given out to 450 distinct people convicted of violent offenses in 2018.

The most common offense was weapon-related offenses, which had a median sentence of 12 months and a maximum of 1,290 months (10 years). For comparison, the median sentence for a violent offense was 24 months and the distribution has a long tail to the right with a maximum sentence imposed of 240 months (20 years). The median sentence for someone convicted of a drug offense in 2018 — the third most common offense in the Sentencing Commission data with 448 sentences — was less than a month<sup>16</sup>. Property-related offenses had a median sentence of 12 months, and sex-related offenses had a median sentence of 32 months (2.67 years). For the 72 homicides that were sentenced in 2018, the median sentence was 186 months (15.5 years) and the maximum sentence was 540 months (45 years). Note that in cases where an individual was convicted of multiple crimes, we do not know whether the sentences imposed are meant to be served consecutively or concurrently.

<sup>16</sup> Mathematically the median for drug-related offenses was zero. In the absence of more specific information, we rounded to the month.

Figure 7. Distribution of sentences to be served in months by offense type for 2018

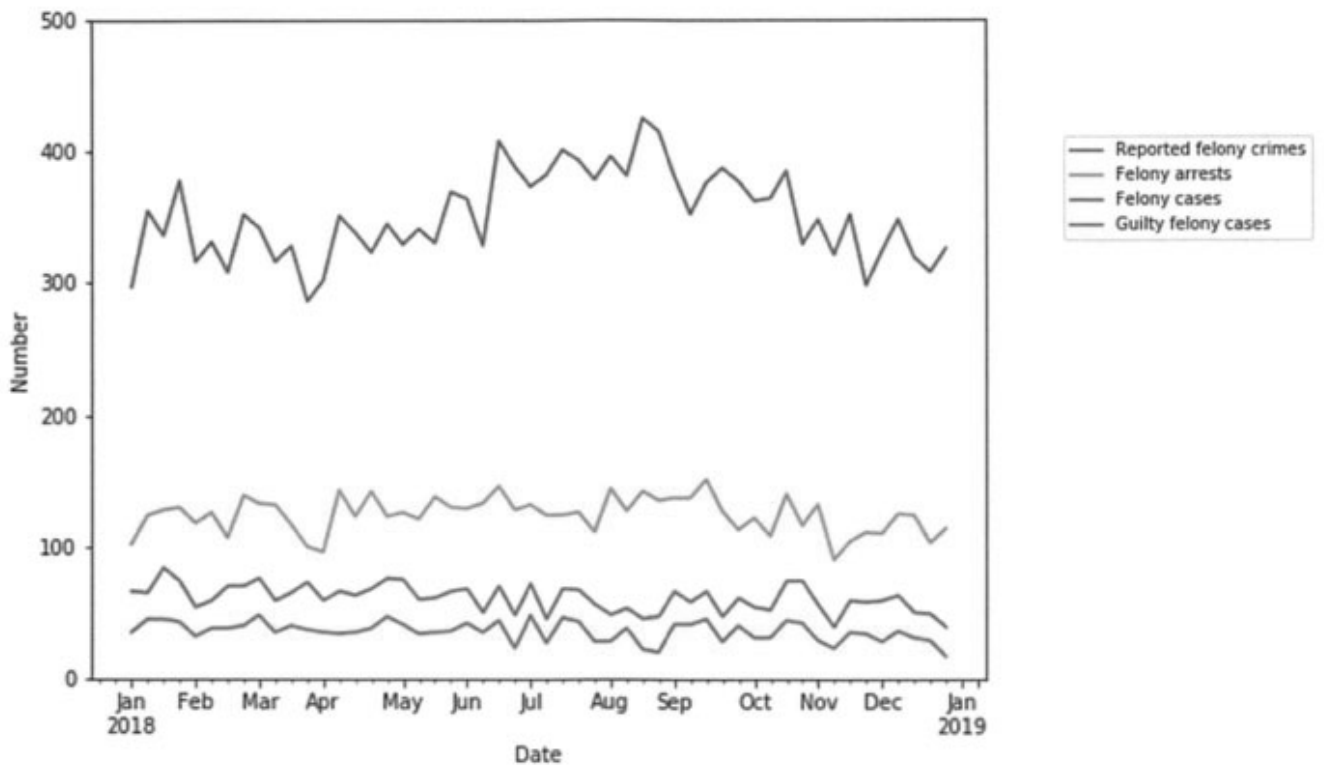


Data source: D.C. Sentencing Commission 2018 felony sentencing data.

## 6. Monthly trends in felony crime

Figure 8 plots the number of felony crime events, arrests, cases, and convictions per week for 2018. As noted throughout the report, these numbers may not be entirely comparable due to such issues as the courts handling arrestees from other agencies, some arrests being handled by federal courts, and some arrests from 2017 or earlier being processed through the courts in 2018.

**Figure 8. Number of felony crime events, felony arrests, felony cases, and felony convictions per week in 2018.**



**Notes:** Crime events (blue), felony arrests (orange), felony cases filed in Superior Court (green), and felony cases in which the defendant was convicted of at least one charge are counted at the event (not charge) level (red).

**Data source:** MPD and Superior Court data

## **7. Conclusion**

The data collected for this report and the analyses we have presented are important steps in providing greater transparency into the District's criminal justice system. In creating data sharing agreements with several District and federal criminal justice agencies, we have laid the foundation for future efforts at deeper levels of research and analysis. In the coming months, we plan to release the 2018 felony arrest records as open data and release all the code used to generate this report. We appreciate the dedication and assistance of the Metropolitan Police Department, the D.C. Superior Court, the D.C. Sentencing Commission, the Department of Behavioral Health, and the Department of Corrections. Our ultimate goal is to have a criminal justice data management system in which everyone can work from the same set of facts.

## Appendix A. NEAR Act index

The table below shows where the section of the report where information is provided to each of the provisions of Section 210 of the NEAR Act.

NEAR Act Section 210 subsections	Location in report
(A) Number and type of felony arrests made by MPD	Table 2
(B) Number of felony arrests that resulted in conviction and the sentence imposed	Table 7 (charges filed in D.C. Superior Court and their outcomes) and Figure 7 (sentence imposed by charge category as reported by the D.C. Sentencing Commission). We are working with the court to determine the sentence imposed for each charge.
(C) Location of felony arrests by ward, district, and PSA	Table 3 (by ward and police district) and Figure 6 (by PSA)
(D) Number of suspects involved in each felony arrest	Figure 2
(E) Number of victims involved in each felony arrest	Figure 2
(F) The characteristics of each suspect arrested for a felony crime, including the suspect's:	Table 4
(i) Age	Table 4
(ii) Race	Table 4
(iii) Gender	Table 4
(iv) Level of education	This data is not required to be provided to MPD.
(v) PSA of residence	Figure 4
(vi) Number of prior arrests with MPD	Table 4
(vii) Number and type of prior convictions	We are working to link arrest records to prior criminal history records
(viii) Relationship if any to the victim of the crime	This data is not required to be provided to MPD.
(ix) Known prior contact with DBH	Table 6 and Figure 6
(G) Characteristics of each victim involved in a felony crime, including the victim's:	Table 4
(i) Age	Table 4
(ii) Race	Table 4
(iii) Gender	Table 4
(iv) Level of education	This data is not required to be provided to MPD.
(v) PSA of residence	Figure 4
(vi) Number of prior contacts with MPD	MPD does not generally report this data for victims, who are not conclusively identified by fingerprints when they are the victim of a crime.
(vii) Number and type of prior convictions	We are still working to complete this portion of the report
(viii) Relationship if any to the victim of the crime	This data is not required to be provided to MPD.

## **Appendix B. Section 210 of the NEAR Act**

The full text of Section 210 of the NEAR Act is below.

(6) Beginning December 31, 2017, and by December 31 of each year thereafter, [the Office of the Deputy Mayor for Public Safety and Justice shall] deliver a report to the Mayor and the Council that analyzes the trends associated with the Metropolitan Police Department's felony crime statistics. The report shall include:

- (A) The number and type of felony arrests made by the Metropolitan Police Department;
- (B) The number of felony arrests that resulted in conviction and the sentence imposed;
- (C) The location of felony arrests by ward, district, and police service area;
- (D) The number of suspects involved in each felony arrest;
- (E) The number of victims involved in each felony arrest;
- (F) The characteristics of each suspect arrested for a felony crime, including:
  - (i) The age of the suspect;
  - (ii) The race of the suspect;
  - (iii) The gender of the suspect;
  - (iv) The level of education of the suspect;
  - (v) The police service area where the suspect resides;
  - (vi) The number of prior arrests the suspect has had with the Metropolitan Police Department;
  - (vii) The number and type of convictions on the suspect's criminal record;
  - (viii) The suspect's relationship, if any, to the victim of the crime for which he or she was charged; and
  - (ix) If known, whether the suspect has had prior contact with the Department of Behavioral Health; and
- (G) The characteristics of each victim involved in a felony crime, including:
  - (i) The age of the victim;
  - (ii) The race of the victim;
  - (iii) The gender of the victim;
  - (iv) The level of education of the victim;
  - (v) The police service area where the victim resides;
  - (vi) The number of prior contacts the victim has had with the Metropolitan Police Department;
  - (vii) The number and type of convictions on the victim's criminal record; and
  - (viii) The victim's relationship, if any, to the suspect.



## Appendix C. Additional figures

Wards and police districts.



## Appendix D. Offense classification data dictionaries

This Appendix contains data dictionaries we used in the report. The data dictionaries identify the unit of analysis for each dataset and the columns each dataset contains.

### 1. MPD's crime incident offense classification dictionary

The first column shows the categories we used in the report; the second column shows the category that MPD typically uses; and the third column shows the text of the offense as contained in the MPD datasets.

Report Category	MPD Offense Category	Description of Offense
Assault	Aggravated Assault	Assault With Significant Bodily Injury
Assault	Simple Assault	Threat To Kidnap Or Injure A Person
Assault	Aggravated Assault	Aggravated Assault
Assault	Assault with a Dangerous Weapon	Assault With A Dangerous Weapon
Assault	Assault with a Dangerous Weapon	Assault W/i To Kill
Assault	Robbery	Assault W/i To Commit Robbery (simple Assault)
Assault	Simple Assault	Threats To Kidnap/injure A Person/damage Property
Assault	Aggravated Assault	Assault W/i To Commit Any Other Offense (aggravated Assault)
Assault	Other Crimes	Intimidating, Impeding, Interfering, Retaliating Against A Govt Official Or Empl Of Dc
Assault	Aggravated Assault	Aggravated Assault Knowingly
Assault	Simple Assault	Assault W/i To Commit Any Other Offense (simple Assault)
Assault	Robbery	Assault W/i To Commit Robbery (aggravated Assault)
Assault	Assault with a Dangerous Weapon	Mayhem
Assault	Other Crimes	Assault With Dangerous Weapon; Intent To Bodily Harm Without Just Cause
Assault	Assault with a Dangerous Weapon	Assault/mayhem Or With Dangerous Weapon
Assault	Simple Assault	Threats By Phone
Assault	Other Crimes	Assault With Intent To Commit Any Other Offense
Assault	Assault with a Dangerous Weapon	Malicious Disfigurement
Assault	Simple Assault	Threat/resist/intimidate/intentionally Interfere Government Employee
Assault	Other Crimes	Terroristic Threatening In The Second Degree
Assault	Other Crimes	Assault In The First Degree
Assault	Assault with a Dangerous Weapon	Assault W/i To Murder
Assault	Simple Assault	Through Mail/telephone/telegraph Make Threat To Kill/injure/intimidate

<b>Report Category</b>	<b>MPD Offense Category</b>	<b>Description of Offense</b>
Assault	Aggravated Assault	Assault Resulting In Serious Bodily Injury
Assault	Simple Assault	Threats Against President And Successors
Assault	Other Crimes	Assault With Intent To Kill, Rob, Rape Or Poison
Assault	Offenses Against Family & Children	Criminal Abuse Vulnerable Adult
Assault	Aggravated Assault	Aggravated Aslt-grave Risk
Assault	Other Crimes	Assault With Intent To Commit Murder
Assault on a police officer	Assault on a Police Officer	Assault On A Police Officer (aggravated Assault)
Burglary	Burglary	Burglary Two
Burglary	Burglary	Burglary One
Burglary	Burglary	Burglary Second Degree
Burglary	Burglary	Burglary
Burglary	Burglary	Burglary First Degree
Conspiracy	Other Crimes	Conspiracy
Conspiracy	Other Crimes	Conspiracy To Defraud The Government Claims
Conspiracy	Other Crimes	Conspiracy To Commit Crime
Contempt	Release Violations/Fugitive	Contempt - Felony
Contraband in jail	Narcotics	Unlawful Possession Of Contraband
Contraband in jail	Narcotics	Unlawful Possession Of Contraband Into Penal Institution
Contraband in jail	Other Crimes	Introduce Contraband Into Penal Institution
Contraband in jail	Other Crimes	Unlawful Introduction Of Contraband Into Penal Institution
Cruelty to children	Offenses Against Family & Children	Second Degree Cruelty To Children- Abandonment
Cruelty to children	Offenses Against Family & Children	Second Degree Cruelty To Children (aggravated Assault)
Cruelty to children	Offenses Against Family & Children	Second Degree Cruelty To Children (intimidation)
Cruelty to children	Offenses Against Family & Children	1st Degree Cruelty To Children
Cruelty to children	Offenses Against Family & Children	Second Degree Cruelty To Children (simple Assault)
Cruelty to children	Offenses Against Family & Children	Second Degree Cruelty To Children (all Other Offenses)
Cruelty to children	Offenses Against Family & Children	Cruelty To Children
Cruelty to children	Offenses Against Family & Children	Second Degree Cruelty To Children Grave Risk
Cruelty to children	Offenses Against Family & Children	1st Degree Cruelty To Children (simple Assault)
Cruelty to children	Offenses Against Family & Children	1st Degree Cruelty To Children (grave Risk)

<b>Report Category</b>	<b>MPD Offense Category</b>	<b>Description of Offense</b>
Cruelty to children	Offenses Against Family & Children	1st Degree Cruelty To Children (aggravated Assault)
Cruelty to children	Offenses Against Family & Children	Second Degree Cruelty To Children (family Offenses, Nonviolent)
Domestic violence	Kidnapping	Kidnapping
Domestic violence	Kidnapping	Kidnapping - Hostage Taking
Drugs	Narcotics	Poss W/i To Dist A Controlled Substance
Drugs	Narcotics	Unlawful Possession Of Liquid PCP
Drugs	Narcotics	Poss W/i To Dist Marijuana-fel
Drugs	Narcotics	Knowing/intentionally Possess Mixture And Substance Containing Cocaine
Drugs	Narcotics	Control Substance In Schedule I,II And Narcotics In Schedule III,IV,V
Drugs	Narcotics	Poss Of A Controlled Substance -felony
Drugs	Narcotics	Manufacture, Distribute, Dispense, Possess A Controlled Substance
Drugs	Narcotics	Knowingly With Intent Distribute 500 Gram/more Mixture Contain Cocaine
Drugs	Narcotics	Drug Paraphernalia
Drugs	Narcotics	Obtain Controlled Substance By Fraud
Drugs	Narcotics	Importation Of Controlled Substances
Drugs	Narcotics	500 Grams Or More Mixture/substance Detectable Amount Methamphetamine
Escape from Custody	Release Violations/Fugitive	Prisoner Escape
Escape from Custody	Release Violations/Fugitive	Escape From DYRS
Escape from Custody	Release Violations/Fugitive	Escape, (from Officer)
Escape from Custody	Release Violations/Fugitive	Prison Breach
Failure to appear	Release Violations/Fugitive	Failure To Appear (USAO)
Failure to appear	Release Violations/Fugitive	Bail Reform Act -felony
Fleeing/ resisting arrest	Other Crimes	Committed To Avoid Or Prevent Lawful Arrest Or Effecting Escape From Custody
Fleeing/ resisting arrest	Traffic Violations	Fleeing A Law Enforcement Officer; Reckless Driving
Fraud	Fraud and Financial Crimes	Fraud 1st Deg \$1000 Or More
Fraud	Fraud and Financial Crimes	Uttering
Fraud	Fraud and Financial Crimes	Credit Card Fraud-fel
Fraud	Fraud and Financial Crimes	Identity Theft First Degree
Fraud	Fraud and Financial Crimes	Fraud 2nd Degree \$1000 Or More (felony)

<b>Report Category</b>	<b>MPD Offense Category</b>	<b>Description of Offense</b>
Fraud	Fraud and Financial Crimes	First Degree Identity Theft
Fraud	Fraud and Financial Crimes	Pass Counterfeit Us Currency
Fraud	Fraud and Financial Crimes	Fraud By Wire, Radio, Or Television
Fraud	Fraud and Financial Crimes	Forgery
Fraud	Fraud and Financial Crimes	Aggravated Identity Theft (all Other Larceny)
Fraud	Fraud and Financial Crimes	Burning One's Own Property With Intent To Defraud
Fraud	Fraud and Financial Crimes	First Degree Id Theft - W/3rd Party
Fraud	Fraud and Financial Crimes	Fraud - Certification Of Checks
Fraud	Fraud and Financial Crimes	Counterfeiting
Fraud	Fraud and Financial Crimes	Uttering Counterfeit Obligations Or Securities
Fraud	Fraud and Financial Crimes	Aggravated Identity Theft/false Stmt's Relating To Soc Sec Act Programs (impersonation)
Fraud	Fraud and Financial Crimes	Fraudulent Claims Upon The Government
Fraud	Fraud and Financial Crimes	Impersonating Public Official
Fraud	Fraud and Financial Crimes	Make A False Entry On Application/return/record Required To Be Kept
Fraud	Other Crimes	Perjury
Fraud	Fraud and Financial Crimes	Insurance Fraud In The First Degree
Fraud	Fraud and Financial Crimes	Bank Fraud
Fraud	Fraud and Financial Crimes	Fraud And False Statements
Fraud	Fraud and Financial Crimes	Fraud - Title Records
Fraud	Fraud and Financial Crimes	Fraudulent Use Of Credit Card
Fraud	Fraud and Financial Crimes	Deceptive Labeling - Felony
Fraud	Fraud and Financial Crimes	False Statement In Application And Use Of Passport
Fraud	Fraud and Financial Crimes	Bad Check-check More Than \$200
Fraud	Fraud and Financial Crimes	Health Care Fraud
Fraud	Fraud and Financial Crimes	Embezzlement Of Assets
Fraud	Fraud and Financial Crimes	Securities Fraud
Fraud	Fraud and Financial Crimes	Mail Fraud - Frauds And Swindles
Fraud	Fraud and Financial Crimes	Fictitious Obligations
Homicide	Homicide	Murder I
Homicide	Homicide	Murder II
Homicide	Homicide	Involuntary Manslaughter
Homicide	Homicide	Felony Murder
Obstruction of justice	Other Crimes	Obstructing Justice
Obstruction of justice	Property Crimes	Tampering With Physical Evidence
Obstruction of justice	Other Crimes	Obstructing Justice - (harassment-reporting) (intimidation)
Obstruction of justice	Other Crimes	Obstructing Justice - (harassment-reporting) (all Other Offenses)

<b>Report Category</b>	<b>MPD Offense Category</b>	<b>Description of Offense</b>
Obstruction of justice	Other Crimes	Obstruction Justice (harassment - Arrest) (intimidation)
Obstruction of justice	Other Crimes	Obstructing Justice (witness Or Officer)(influence, Delay)
Obstruction of justice	Other Crimes	Obstruction Justice (witness Or Officer)(cause Absence)
Obstruction of justice	Other Crimes	Obstruction Justice (injury/property Damage-official Duty)
Obstruction of justice	Other Crimes	Obstruction Justice (witness Or Officer)(evade Process)
Obstruction of justice	Other Crimes	Prevent The Communication To Law Enforcement Officer/judge Of The Us
Other	Other Crimes	Attempted - Attempts To Commit Crime.
Other	Other Crimes	Blackmail
Other	Other Crimes	Of A Taxicab Driver - Any Person Who Commits An Offense Listed In _ 22-3752 Against A Taxicab Driver Who, At The Time Of The Of
Other	Arson	Arson
Other	Other Crimes	Collection Of State Cigarette Taxes - Penalties
Other	Weapon Violations	Poss Implements Of Crime
Other	Other Crimes	Bribery
Other	Other Crimes	Criminal Street Gang Affiliation, Felony Or Violent Misdemeanor (aggravated Assault)
Other	Fraud and Financial Crimes	Extortion
Other	Other Crimes	Bribery Of Public Officials And Witnesses
Other	Other Crimes	Accessory After The Fact
Other	Disorderly Conduct	Illegal Dumping (commercial)
Other	Other Crimes	Possession Of Burglary Tools
Other	Other Crimes	Criminal Street Gang Retaliation (simple Assault)
Other	Other Crimes	Avoid/attempt To Avoid Apprehension, Kills Any Person In Bank Robbery
Other	Other Crimes	Accessory After The Fact-ADW
Other	Other Crimes	Bribery Of A Witness
Other	Other Crimes	Defendant Was Aided Or Abetted By 1 Or More Accomplices
Other	Sex Offenses	Under Indictment For/convict In Court Crime Punishable By Imprisonment
Other	Other Crimes	1st Degree Unlawful Publication (F)
Other	Other Crimes	Hate Crime Based On Racial Group Animus
Other	Other Crimes	Agents Of Foreign Governments
Other	Other Crimes	Soliciting Murder
Property	Damage to Property	Destruction Of Property \$1000 Or More
Property	Property Crimes	Vandalizing, Damaging, Destroying, Taking Property Of A Government Official (destruction/damage/vandalism Of Property)



<b>Report Category</b>	<b>MPD Offense Category</b>	<b>Description of Offense</b>
Property	Property Crimes	Vandalizing, Damaging, Destroying, Taking Property Of A Gov't Official Family Member (destruction/damage/vandalism Of Property)
Property	Property Crimes	Vandalizing, Damaging, Destroying, Taking Property Of A Government Official (theft Of Motor Vehicle Parts Or Accessories)
Property	Property Crimes	Vandalizing, Damaging, Destroying, Taking Property Of A Government Official (theft From Motor Vehicle)
Property	Other Crimes	Obstruct, delay, affect Commerce Or Movement Of Any Article In Commerce (robbery)
Property	Theft	Breaking & Entering Vending Machine
Property	Property Crimes	Vandalizing, Damaging, Destroying, Taking Property Of A Government Official (theft From Building)
Property	Property Crimes	Mail, Money, Or Other Property Of United States (stolen Property Offenses)
Property	Property Crimes	Tampering With Government Property
Property	Property Crimes	Vandalizing, Damaging, Destroying, Taking Property Of A Gov't Official Family Member (theft Of Motor Vehicle Parts Or Accessories)
Property	Property Crimes	Vandalizing, Damaging, Destroying, Taking Property Of A Gov't Official Family Member (theft From Motor Vehicle)
Property	Property Crimes	Destruction Of Letter Boxes Or Mail
Prostitution	Prostitution	Sexual Solicitation 2nd Offense
Prostitution	Prostitution	Interstate/foreign Travel For Prostitution/sexual Activity By Coercion (assisting Or Promoting Prostitution)
Prostitution	Prostitution	Travel With The Intent To Engage In Illicit Sexual Conduct
Prostitution	Prostitution	Pandering
Prostitution	Prostitution	Sexual Solicitation 3rd Offense
Prostitution	Sex Offenses	Transportation With Intent To Engage In Criminal Sexual Activity
Rioting	Disorderly Conduct	Riot Act -felony
Robbery	Robbery	Robbery
Robbery	Robbery	Unarmed Carjacking
Robbery	Robbery	Attempt To Commit Robbery
Robbery	Robbery	Armed Carjacking
Robbery	Robbery	Bank Robbery And Incidental Crimes Value Exceeding \$1,000
Robbery	Robbery	Carjacking
Robbery	Robbery	While Committing Or Attempting To Commit A Robbery
Robbery	Robbery	Hobbs Act (robbery)
Sex offense	Sex Offenses	Fourth Degree Sex Abuse- Intoxicant
Sex offense	Sex Offenses	First Degree Child Sex Abuse (rape)
Sex offense	Sex Abuse	First Degree Sexual Abuse
Sex offense	Sex Offenses	Second Degree Child Sex Abuse (sodomy)
Sex offense	Sex Abuse	Second Degree Sex Abuse- Incompetent

<b>Report Category</b>	<b>MPD Offense Category</b>	<b>Description of Offense</b>
Sex offense	Sex Offenses	Third Degree Sex Abuse- Force
Sex offense	Sex Abuse	Assault W/intent To Commit First Degree Sexual Abuse (force) (sexual Assault With An Object)
Sex offense	Sex Abuse	Second Degree Sex Abuse-threats
Sex offense	Sex Offenses	Second Degree Child Sex Abuse (rape)
Sex offense	Sex Abuse	Assault W/intent To Commit First Degree Sexual Abuse (force) (rape)
Sex offense	Sex Offenses	Second Degree Child Sex Abuse (sexual Assault With An Object)
Sex offense	Sex Abuse	Assault W/intent To Commit First Degree Sexual Abuse (threatening) (rape)
Sex offense	Sex Offenses	First Degree Sexual Abuse of a Ward a Patient or Client
Sex offense	Sex Offenses	Voyeurism - Distributing And Disseminating (pornography/obscene Material)
Sex offense	Sex Offenses	First Degree Child Sex Abuse (sodomy)
Sex offense	Offenses Against Family & Children	Production Or Distribution Of Morphed Child Pornography
Sex offense	Sex Offenses	Second Degree Child Sexual Abuse (rape)
Sex offense	Sex Offenses	Third Degree Sex Abuse- Intoxicant
Sex offense	Sex Offenses	Second Degree Sexual Abuse of a Ward a Patient or Client
Sex offense	Sex Offenses	Enticing A Child-felony (rape)
Sex offense	Sex Offenses	First Degree Child Sex Abuse (sexual Assault With An Object)
Sex offense	Sex Offenses	First Degree Sexual Abuse of a Patient or Client
Sex offense	Sex Offenses	Second Degree Sexual Abuse Of A Patient Or Client
Sex offense	Sex Offenses	Attempted - Attempts To Commit Sexual Offenses. (rape)
Sex offense	Sex Offenses	Voyeurism - Distributing And Disseminating (peeping Tom)
Sex offense	Sex Offenses	Third Degree Sex Abuse-threats
Sex offense	Offenses Against Family & Children	Sexual Performance Using Minor (rape)
Sex offense	Prostitution	Sex Trafficking Of Children
Sex offense	Sex Offenses	Sex Offender/crime Against Children Failure To Register-violent Crime
Sex offense	Sex Offenses	First Degree Sexual Abuse Of A Minor (rape)
Sex offense	Offenses Against Family & Children	Receive/distribute Child Pornography Has Been Mailed/ship/transported
Sex offense	Sex Offenses	Arranging For Sexual Contact W/a Real Or Fictitious Child (rape)
Sex offense	Sex Abuse	Assault W/intent To Commit First Degree Sexual Abuse (force) (sodomy)
Sex offense	Sex Offenses	Third Degree Sex Abuse- Unconscious
Sex offense	Sex Offenses	Sex Trafficking Of Children Or By Force, Fraud, Or Coercion (human Trafficking, Commercial Sex Acts)
Sex offense	Offenses Against Family & Children	Receive/distribute Material Contains Child Pornography Mailed/shipped



<b>Report Category</b>	<b>MPD Offense Category</b>	<b>Description of Offense</b>
Sex offense	Sex Offenses	Enticing A Child-felony (sodomy)
Sex offense	Offenses Against Family & Children	Activity Relating Material Constituting/containing Child Pornography
Sex offense	Prostitution	Unlawful Conduct With Respect to Documents in Furtherance of Human Trafficking
Sex offense	Sex Abuse	Assault W/intent To Commit First Degree Sexual Abuse (threatening) (sexual Assault With An Object)
Sex offense	Sex Offenses	Aslt W/i To Commit Third Deg Sex Abuse (sexual Assault With An Object)
Sex offense	Sex Abuse	Assault W/intent To Commit First Degree Sexual Abuse (threatening) (sodomy)
Stalking	Offenses Against Family & Children	Stalking - Felony
Stalking	Offenses Against Family & Children	Stalking, Threatening, Assaulting And Kidnapping Govt Official Family Member (aggravated Assault)
Stalking	Offenses Against Family & Children	Stalking, Threatening, Assaulting And Kidnapping Govt Official Family Member (simple Assault)
Stalking	Offenses Against Family & Children	Stalking - Intent To Harm Victim
Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft	Theft First Degree (Stolen Auto)
Theft	Theft	Theft First Degree (theft From Building)
Theft	Theft	Theft First Degree (all Other Larceny)
Theft	Theft from Auto	Theft First Degree (theft From Motor Vehicle)
Theft	Theft	Taking Property W/o Right (theft From Coin-operated Machine Or Device)
Theft	Theft	Theft First Degree (shoplifting)
Theft	Theft	Theft First Degree (purse-snatching)
Theft	Theft	Theft Of Property Used By Postal Service (all Other Larceny)
Theft	Theft	Theft Or Receipt Of Stolen Mail Matter Generally
Theft	Theft	Theft First Degree (pocket-picking)
Theft	Theft	Theft Of Government Property (all Other Larceny)
Trafficking stolen property	Property Crimes	Receiving Stolen Property \$1000 Or More
Trafficking stolen property	Property Crimes	Trafficking Stolen Property
Trafficking stolen property	Fraud and Financial Crimes	Monetary Transactions W/property From Unlawful Act
Vehicle	Driving/Boating While Intoxicated	Driving Under The Influence - 4th Offense
Vehicle	Property Crimes	Unauthorized Use Of A Vehicle
Vehicle	Property Crimes	Unauthorized Use Of A Vehicle - Prior Conviction
Vehicle	Property Crimes	Unauthorized Use Of A Vehicle - Crime Of Violence
Vehicle	Property Crimes	Altering Or Removing Motor Vehicle Id Numbers
Weapons	Weapon Violations	CPWOL Outside Home or Business in violation of 2nd Emergency Act of 2014 Act 20-0564
Weapons	Weapon Violations	Carrying a Pistol Without a License (Outside Home or Place

Report Category	MPD Offense Category	Description of Offense
		of Business) 2015
Weapons	Weapon Violations	Possession Of Unregistered Firearm/unlawful Possession Of A Firearm Or Destructive Device
Weapons	Weapon Violations	Possess Prohibited Weapon
Weapons	Weapon Violations	Carry Pistol W/o Lic -outside Home/business
Weapons	Weapon Violations	Unlawful Possession Of A Firearm
Weapons	Weapon Violations	Possession Of Destructive Device
Weapons	Weapon Violations	Felon In Possession
Weapons	Weapon Violations	Carry Pistol-prior Fel/cp
Weapons	Weapon Violations	Defendant Was Armed With A Dangerous Weapon
Weapons	Weapon Violations	Poss Prohibited Weapon -felony
Weapons	Weapon Violations	Carrying a Pistol Without a License (Outside Home or Place of Business/Prior Felony) 2015
Weapons	Weapon Violations	National Firearms Act
Weapons	Other Crimes	Bombings Of Places Of Public Use
Weapons	Weapon Violations	Explosives - Licenses And User Permits
Weapons	Weapon Violations	Carry Dangerous Weapon- Felony
Weapons	Weapon Violations	Possession Of A Destructive Device
Weapons	Weapon Violations	Unlawful Possession Of Pistol
Weapons	Weapon Violations	Carry Pistol Outside Home/business
Weapons	Weapon Violations	Carrying Dangerous Weapon (Outside Home or Place of Business) 2015
Weapons	Weapon Violations	CPWOL Outside Home or Business (Prior Felony) in violation of 2nd Emergency Act of 2014 Act 20-0564
Weapons	Weapon Violations	CDW (Prior Felony) in violation of 2nd Emergency Act of 2014 (Act 20-0564 )
Weapons	Weapon Violations	Unlawful Possession Of A Firearm (prior Conviction)
Weapons	Weapon Violations	Unlawful Poss Ammunition
Weapons	Weapon Violations	While Armed - Additional Penalty For Committing Crime When Armed. (a) Any Person Who Commits A Crime Of Violence, Or A Dange
Weapons	Other Crimes	While Armed
Weapons	Weapon Violations	Firearms Possessed By Convicted Felons
Weapons	Weapon Violations	Carry Pistol WIO Lic (Inside Home) 2015
Weapons	Weapon Violations	Unlawful Possess/transfer Of Large Capacity Ammunition Feeding Device
Weapons	Weapon Violations	Carry Rifle Or Shotgun Outside Home Or Business, Viol Of Inoperable Pistol Emgncy Act Of 2008
Weapons	Weapon Violations	Carrying Dangerous Weapon (Outside Home or Place of Business/Prior Felony) 2015
Weapons	Weapon Violations	Placing Explosives W/i To Destroy
Weapons	Weapon Violations	Carry Pistol W/o Lic-gun Free Zone
Weapons	Weapon Violations	Carry Pistol WIO Lic (Inside Home/Prior Felony) 2015

Report Category	MPD Offense Category	Description of Offense
Weapons	Weapon Violations	Carry Dangerous Weapon Inside Home (2015)
Weapons	Weapon Violations	CDW Outside Home or Business in violation of 2nd Emergency Act of 2014 (Act 20.0564 )
Weapons	Weapon Violations	Unlawful Shipment, Transfer, Receipt, Or Possession By A Felon
Weapons	Weapon Violations	Possession Of A Weapon
Weapons	Weapon Violations	Unlawful Possession Of A Firearm (Intrafamily Offense)

## 2. MPD's felony arrest charge offense classification dictionary

The first column shows the categories we used in the report; the second column shows the category that MPD typically uses; and the third column shows the text of the offense as contained in the MPD datasets.

Report Category	MPD Charge Category	Description of Offense
Assault	Aggravated Assault	Assault With Significant Bodily Injury
Assault	Simple Assault	Threat To Kidnap Or Injure A Person
Assault	Assault with a Dangerous Weapon	Assault With A Dangerous Weapon
Assault	Assault with a Dangerous Weapon	Assault W/i To Kill
Assault	Aggravated Assault	Aggravated Aslt Knowingly Grave Risk
Assault	Robbery	Assault W/i To Commit Robbery (simple Assault)
Assault	Assault with a Dangerous Weapon	ADW Gun
Assault	Aggravated Assault	Aggravated Assault
Assault	Robbery	Assault W/i To Commit Robbery (AWIR)
Assault	Assault with a Dangerous Weapon	Mayhem
Assault	Robbery	Assault W/i To Commit Robbery (aggravated Assault)
Assault	Simple Assault	Threats To Kidnap/injure A Person/damage Property
Assault	Assault with a Dangerous Weapon	Assault/mayhem Or With Dangerous Weapon
Assault	Aggravated Assault	Assault W/i To Commit Any Other Offense (aggravated Assault)
Assault	Simple Assault	Threats (felony)
Assault	Assault with a Dangerous Weapon	ADW Other Dangerous Weapon
Assault	Assault with a Dangerous Weapon	ADW Knife Or Cutting Instrument
Assault	Simple Assault	Threats By Phone
Assault	Simple Assault	Assault W/i To Commit Any Other Offense (simple Assault)
Assault	Other Crimes	Intimidating, Impeding, Interfering, Retaliating Against A Govt Official Or Empl Of Dc
Assault	Simple Assault	Threat/resist/intimidate/intentionally Interfere Government Employee
Assault	Assault with a Dangerous Weapon	AWIK - Assault W/intent To Kill (other Dangerous Weapon)
Assault	Assault with a Dangerous Weapon	Assault W/i To Murder
Assault	Aggravated Assault	Assault Resulting In Serious Bodily Injury
Assault	Assault with a Dangerous Weapon	Malicious Disfigurement
Assault	Other Crimes	Assault With Intent To Commit Any Other Offense

<b>Report Category</b>	<b>MPD Charge Category</b>	<b>Description of Offense</b>
Assault	Other Crimes	Assault With Intent To Kill, Rob, Rape Or Poison
Assault	Aggravated Assault	Aggravated Aslt-grave Risk
Assault	Simple Assault	Threaten To Kill/kidnap/inflict Harm On President/vp/family Member
Assault on a police officer	Assault on a Police Officer	Assault On A Police Officer (aggravated Assault)
Assault on a police officer	Assault on a Police Officer	APO (felony)
Burglary	Burglary	Burglary One
Burglary	Burglary	Burglary Two
Burglary	Burglary	Burglary
Burglary	Burglary	Burglary I, Armed
Burglary	Burglary	Burglary Second Degree
Burglary	Burglary	Burglary First Degree
Conspiracy	Other Crimes	Conspiracy
Conspiracy	Other Crimes	Conspiracy To Defraud The Government Claims
Conspiracy	Other Crimes	Conspiracy To Commit Crime
Contempt	Release Violations/Fugitive	Contempt - Felony
Contraband in jail	Narcotics	Unlawful Possession Of Contraband
Contraband in jail	Other Crimes	Introduce Contraband Into Penal Institution
Contraband in jail	Narcotics	Unlawful Possession Of Contraband Into Penal Institution
Contraband in jail	Other Crimes	Unlawful Introduction Of Contraband Into Penal Institution
Cruelty to children	Offenses Against Family & Children	Second Degree Cruelty To Children- Abandonment
Cruelty to children	Offenses Against Family & Children	1st Degree Cruelty To Children
Cruelty to children	Offenses Against Family & Children	Second Degree Cruelty To Children (simple Assault)
Cruelty to children	Offenses Against Family & Children	Second Degree Cruelty To Children (all Other Offenses)
Cruelty to children	Offenses Against Family & Children	Second Degree Cruelty To Children (intimidation)
Cruelty to children	Offenses Against Family & Children	Cruelty To Children
Cruelty to children	Offenses Against Family & Children	Second Degree Cruelty To Children Grave Risk
Cruelty to children	Offenses Against Family & Children	Second Degree Cruelty To Children (aggravated Assault)
Cruelty to children	Offenses Against Family & Children	1st Degree Cruelty To Children (simple Assault)
Cruelty to children	Offenses Against Family & Children	1st Degree Cruelty To Children (grave Risk)

<b>Report Category</b>	<b>MPD Charge Category</b>	<b>Description of Offense</b>
Cruelty to children	Offenses Against Family & Children	Second Degree Cruelty To Children (family Offenses, Nonviolent)
Domestic violence	Kidnapping	Kidnapping
Domestic violence	Kidnapping	Kidnapping - Hostage Taking
Drugs	Narcotics	Unlawful Possession Of Liquid Pcp
Drugs	Narcotics	Poss W/i To Dist A Controlled Substance
Drugs	Narcotics	Poss W/i To Dist Marijuana-fel
Drugs	Narcotics	Knowing/intentionally Possess Mixture And Substance Containing Cocaine
Drugs	Narcotics	Poss Of A Controlled Substance -felony
Drugs	Narcotics	Control Substance In Schedule I,II And Narcotics In Schedule III,IV,V
Drugs	Narcotics	Drug Paraphernalia
Drugs	Narcotics	Manufacture, Distribute, Dispense, Possess A Controlled Substance
Drugs	Narcotics	Obtain Controlled Substance By Fraud
Drugs	Narcotics	Importation Of Controlled Substances
Drugs	Narcotics	Possess Equipment/chemical/product To Manufacture Control Substance
Drugs	Narcotics	Manufacture/distribute Control Substance Purpose Unlawful Importation
Escape from Custody	Release Violations/Fugitive	Prisoner Escape
Escape from Custody	Release Violations/Fugitive	Escape, (from Officer)
Escape from Custody	Release Violations/Fugitive	Escape From DYRS
Escape from Custody	Release Violations/Fugitive	Prison Breach
Failure to appear	Release Violations/Fugitive	Failure To Appear (USAO)
Failure to appear	Release Violations/Fugitive	Bail Reform Act -felony
Fleeing/ resisting arrest	Other Crimes	Committed To Avoid Or Prevent Lawful Arrest Or Effecting Escape From Custody
Fleeing/ resisting arrest	Traffic Violations	Fleeing - Felony
Fleeing/ resisting arrest	Assault on a Police Officer	Assault On A Police Officer (felony)
Fraud	Fraud and Financial Crimes	Uttering
Fraud	Fraud and Financial Crimes	Fraud By Wire, Radio, Or Television
Fraud	Fraud and Financial Crimes	Fraud 1st Deg \$1000 Or More
Fraud	Fraud and Financial Crimes	Identity Theft First Degree
Fraud	Fraud and Financial Crimes	Aggravated Identity Theft (all Other Larceny)



<b>Report Category</b>	<b>MPD Charge Category</b>	<b>Description of Offense</b>
Fraud	Fraud and Financial Crimes	Forgery
Fraud	Fraud and Financial Crimes	Impersonating Public Official
Fraud	Fraud and Financial Crimes	Credit Card Fraud-fel
Fraud	Fraud and Financial Crimes	Burning One's Own Property With Intent To Defraud
Fraud	Fraud and Financial Crimes	Fraudulent Claims Upon The Government
Fraud	Fraud and Financial Crimes	Fraud 2nd Degree \$1000 Or More (felony)
Fraud	Other Crimes	Perjury
Fraud	Fraud and Financial Crimes	Pass Counterfeit Us Currency
Fraud	Fraud and Financial Crimes	Bank Fraud
Fraud	Fraud and Financial Crimes	Fraud And False Statements
Fraud	Fraud and Financial Crimes	Counterfeiting
Fraud	Fraud and Financial Crimes	Uttering Counterfeit Obligations Or Securities
Fraud	Fraud and Financial Crimes	First Degree Identity Theft
Fraud	Fraud and Financial Crimes	False Statement In Application And Use Of Passport
Fraud	Fraud and Financial Crimes	Aggravated Identity Theft - Offenses (impersonation)
Fraud	Fraud and Financial Crimes	Health Care Fraud
Fraud	Fraud and Financial Crimes	Securities Fraud
Fraud	Fraud and Financial Crimes	Mail Fraud - Frauds And Swindles
Fraud	Fraud and Financial Crimes	Insurance Fraud In The First Degree
Homicide	Homicide	Murder II
Homicide	Homicide	Murder I
Homicide	Homicide	Felony Murder
Homicide	Homicide	Involuntary Manslaughter
Obstruction of justice	Other Crimes	Obstructing Justice
Obstruction of justice	Property Crimes	Tampering With Physical Evidence
Obstruction of justice	Other Crimes	Obstruction Justice (harassment - Arrest) (intimidation)
Obstruction of justice	Other Crimes	Obstructing Justice (witness Or Officer)(influence, Delay)
Obstruction of justice	Other Crimes	Obstructing Justice - (harassment-reporting) (all Other Offenses)
Obstruction of justice	Other Crimes	Obstructing Justice - (harassment-reporting) (intimidation)
Obstruction of justice	Other Crimes	Obstruction Justice (witness Or Officer)(cause Absence)
Obstruction of justice	Other Crimes	Obstruction Justice (witness Or Officer)(evade Process)
Obstruction of justice	Other Crimes	Obstruction Justice (injury/property Damage-official Duty)
Other	Arson	Arson
Other	Weapon Violations	Poss Implements Of Crime

<b>Report Category</b>	<b>MPD Charge Category</b>	<b>Description of Offense</b>
Other	Other Crimes	Collection Of State Cigarette Taxes - Penalties
Other	Other Crimes	Bribery
Other	Other Crimes	Bribery Of Public Officials And Witnesses
Other	Other Crimes	Criminal Street Gang Affiliation, Felony Or Violent Misdemeanor (aggravated Assault)
Other	Other Crimes	Accessory After The Fact
Other	Other Crimes	Attempted - Attempts To Commit Crime.
Other	Other Crimes	Possession Of Burglary Tools
Other	Other Crimes	Accessory After The Fact-adw
Other	Fraud and Financial Crimes	Extortion
Other	Disorderly Conduct	Illegal Dumping (commercial)
Other	Sex Offenses	Under Indictment For/convict In Court Crime Punishable By Imprisonment
Other	Other Crimes	1st Degree Unlawful Publication (F)
Other	Other Crimes	Criminal Street Gang Affiliation, Felony Or Violent Misdemeanor (simple Assault)
Other	Other Crimes	Soliciting Murder
Property	Damage to Property	Destruction Of Property \$1000 Or More
Property	Damage to Property	Destruction Of Property - Felony
Property	Property Crimes	Vandalizing, Damaging, Destroying, Taking Property Of A Government Official (destruction/damage/vandalism Of Property)
Property	Property Crimes	Vandalizing, Damaging, Destroying, Taking Property Of A Government Official (theft From Building)
Property	Property Crimes	Mail, Money, Or Other Property Of United States (stolen Property Offenses)
Property	Property Crimes	Vandalizing, Damaging, Destroying, Taking Property Of A Gov't Official Family Member (destruction/damage/vandalism Of Property)
Property	Property Crimes	Destruction Of Letter Boxes Or Mail
Prostitution	Prostitution	Sexual Solicitation 2nd Offense
Prostitution	Prostitution	Interstate/foreign Travel For Prostitution/sexual Activity By Coercion (assisting Or Promoting Prostitution)
Prostitution	Prostitution	Travel With The Intent To Engage In Illicit Sexual Conduct
Prostitution	Prostitution	Pandering
Prostitution	Prostitution	Sexual Solicitation 3rd Offense
Prostitution	Sex Offenses	Transportation With Intent To Engage In Criminal Sexual Activity
Rioting	Disorderly Conduct	Riot Act -felony
Robbery	Robbery	Robbery
Robbery	Robbery	Attempt To Commit Robbery
Robbery	Robbery	Bank Robbery And Incidental Crimes Value Exceeding \$1000
Robbery	Robbery	Armed Carjacking
Robbery	Robbery	Carjacking



<b>Report Category</b>	<b>MPD Charge Category</b>	<b>Description of Offense</b>
Robbery	Robbery	Bank Robbery And Incidental Crimes Value Exceeding \$1,000
Robbery	Robbery	Robbery, Force & Violence
Robbery	Robbery	Robbery Snatch Or Purse snatch
Robbery	Robbery	While Committing Or Attempting To Commit A Robbery
Robbery	Robbery	Unarmed Carjacking
Robbery	Robbery	Hobbs Act (robbery)
Sex offense	Sex Offenses	Sex Trafficking Of Children By Force, Fraud Or Coercion
Sex offense	Offenses Against Family & Children	Production Or Distribution Of Morphed Child Pornography
Sex offense	Prostitution	Transportation Of Minors For Sexual Activity (assisting Or Promoting Prostitution)
Sex offense	Prostitution	Sex Trafficking Of Children
Sex offense	Sex Abuse	First Degree Sexual Abuse
Sex offense	Sex Offenses	Second Degree Child Sex Abuse (rape)
Sex offense	Sex Abuse	First Degree Sex Abuse - Force
Sex offense	Sex Offenses	First Degree Child Sex Abuse (rape)
Sex offense	Sex Offenses	First Degree Child Sex Abuse
Sex offense	Sex Offenses	Second Degree Child Sex Abuse (sexual Assault With An Object)
Sex offense	Sex Abuse	Second Degree Sex Abuse- Incompetent
Sex offense	Sex Offenses	Incest
Sex offense	Sex Offenses	First Degree Child Sex Abuse (sodomy)
Sex offense	Sex Offenses	Third Degree Sex Abuse- Force
Sex offense	Sex Offenses	Fourth Degree Sex Abuse- Intoxicant
Sex offense	Sex Abuse	Assault W/intent To Commit First Degree Sexual Abuse (force) (rape)
Sex offense	Sex Offenses	Second Degree Child Sex Abuse (sodomy)
Sex offense	Sex Abuse	Assault W/intent To Commit First Degree Sexual Abuse (force) (sexual Assault With An Object)
Sex offense	Sex Offenses	First Degree Sexual Abuse Of A Patient/client
Sex offense	Sex Offenses	Enticing A Child-felony (rape)
Sex offense	Sex Offenses	First Degree Sexual Abuse of a Ward a Patient or Client
Sex offense	Sex Abuse	Sexual Abuse, 2nd Degree (forcible)
Sex offense	Sex Abuse	Second Degree Sex Abuse-threats
Sex offense	Sex Offenses	Aslt W/i To Commit Third Deg Sex Abuse (sexual Assault With An Object)
Sex offense	Sex Offenses	Second Degree Sexual Abuse Of A Patient Or Client
Sex offense	Sex Offenses	First Degree Child Sex Abuse (sexual Assault With An Object)
Sex offense	Prostitution	Pandering Of A Minor
Sex offense	Sex Offenses	Voyeurism - Distributing And Disseminating (pornography/obscene Material)

Report Category	MPD Charge Category	Description of Offense
Sex offense	Sex Abuse	Aslt W/i To Commit First Deg Sex Abuse
Sex offense	Sex Offenses	First Degree Sexual Abuse of a Patient or Client
Sex offense	Sex Offenses	Sex Offender/crime Against Children Failure To Register-violent Crime
Sex offense	Sex Offenses	Third Degree Sex Abuse-threats
Sex offense	Sex Offenses	Transportation Of Minors For Sexual Activity (human Trafficking, Commercial Sex Acts)
Sex offense	Sex Offenses	Arranging For Sexual Contact W/a Real Or Fictitious Child (rape)
Sex offense	Sex Abuse	Assault W/intent To Commit First Degree Sexual Abuse (force) (sodomy)
Sex offense	Offenses Against Family & Children	Receive/distribute Child Pornography Has Been Mailed/ship/transported
Sex offense	Sex Offenses	Second Degree Sexual Abuse of a Ward a Patient or Client
Sex offense	Sex Abuse	Assault W/intent To Commit First Degree Sexual Abuse (threatening) (sexual Assault With An Object)
Sex offense	Offenses Against Family & Children	Receive/distribute Material Contains Child Pornography Mailed/shipped
Sex offense	Sex Offenses	First Degree Sexual Abuse Of A Minor (rape)
Stalking	Offenses Against Family & Children	Stalking - Felony
Stalking	Offenses Against Family & Children	Felony Stalking
Stalking	Offenses Against Family & Children	Stalking, Threatening, Assaulting And Kidnapping Govt Official Family Member (aggravated Assault)
Stalking	Offenses Against Family & Children	Stalking - Intent To Harm Victim
Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft	Theft First Degree (Stolen Auto)
Theft	Theft	Taking Property W/o Right (theft From Coin-operated Machine Or Device)
Theft	Theft	Theft First Degree (all Other Larceny)
Theft	Theft	Theft First Degree (shoplifting)
Theft	Theft from Auto	Theft First Degree (theft From Motor Vehicle)
Theft	Theft	Theft First Degree (theft From Building)
Theft	Theft	Theft 1st Degree
Theft	Theft	Theft First Degree (purse-snatching)
Theft	Theft	Theft 1 (theft F/building)
Theft	Theft	Theft Of Government Property (all Other Larceny)
Trafficking stolen property	Property Crimes	Receiving Stolen Property \$1000 Or More
Trafficking stolen property	Property Crimes	Trafficking Stolen Property
Vehicle	Driving/Boating While Intoxicated	Driving Under The Influence - 4th Offense
Vehicle	Property Crimes	Unauthorized Use Of A Vehicle
Vehicle	Property Crimes	Unauthorized Use Of A Vehicle - Prior Conviction

Report Category	MPD Charge Category	Description of Offense
Vehicle	Property Crimes	Unauthorized Use Of A Vehicle - Crime Of Violence
Vehicle	Property Crimes	Altering Or Removing Motor Vehicle Id Numbers
Weapons	Weapon Violations	CPWOL Outside Home or Business in violation of 2nd Emergency Act of 2014 Act 20-0564
Weapons	Weapon Violations	Possession Of Unregistered Firearm/unlawful Possession Of A Firearm Or Destructive Device
Weapons	Weapon Violations	Carrying a Pistol Without a License (Outside Home or Place of Business) 2015
Weapons	Weapon Violations	Carry Pistol W/o Lic -outside Home/business
Weapons	Weapon Violations	Unlawful Possession Of A Firearm
Weapons	Weapon Violations	Possession Of Destructive Device
Weapons	Weapon Violations	Felon In Possession
Weapons	Weapon Violations	Carry Pistol-prior Fel/cp
Weapons	Weapon Violations	Poss Prohibited Weapon -felony
Weapons	Weapon Violations	CPWOL Outside Home or Business (Prior Felony) in violation of 2nd Emergency Act of 2014 Act 20-0564
Weapons	Weapon Violations	Possess Prohibited Weapon
Weapons	Weapon Violations	Carrying a Pistol Without a License (Outside Home or Place of Business/Prior Felony) 2015
Weapons	Weapon Violations	National Firearms Act
Weapons	Weapon Violations	Unlawful Possession Of A Firearm (prior Conviction)
Weapons	Weapon Violations	Unlawful Poss Ammunition
Weapons	Weapon Violations	Carrying Dangerous Weapon (Outside Home or Place of Business) 2015
Weapons	Weapon Violations	Carry Pistol Outside Home/business
Weapons	Weapon Violations	Explosives - Licenses And User Permits
Weapons	Weapon Violations	Carry Dangerous Weapon- Felony
Weapons	Weapon Violations	Unlawful Possession Of Pistol
Weapons	Other Crimes	While Armed
Weapons	Weapon Violations	Carry Pistol W/o Lic-outside Home/busines
Weapons	Weapon Violations	CDW (Prior Felony) in violation of 2nd Emergency Act of 2014 (Act 20-0564 )
Weapons	Weapon Violations	Firearms Possessed By Convicted Felons
Weapons	Weapon Violations	Possession Of A Destructive Device
Weapons	Weapon Violations	While Armed - Additional Penalty For Committing Crime When Armed. (a) Any Person Who Commits A Crime Of Violence, Or A Dange
Weapons	Weapon Violations	Obliterate, Remove, Change, Or Alter The Serial Number Of A Firearm
Weapons	Weapon Violations	Possession Of Unregistered Firearm
Weapons	Offenses Against Family & Children	Unlaw Possession By Person Convicted Of Misdemeanor Domestic Violence
Weapons	Weapon Violations	Carry Pistol WIO Lic (Inside Home) 2015
Weapons	Weapon Violations	Unlawful Receipt/possession Of Firearm With Obliterated

<b>Report Category</b>	<b>MPD Charge Category</b>	<b>Description of Offense</b>
		Serial Number
Weapons	Other Crimes	Prohibition On Purchase, ownership, possession Of Body Armor By Felons
Weapons	Weapon Violations	Receive/possess Firearm Having Serial No. Obliterated/removed/altered
Weapons	Weapon Violations	Unlawful Possession Of A Firearm (crime Of Violence)
Weapons	Weapon Violations	Carry Pistol W/o Lic-gun Free Zone
Weapons	Weapon Violations	Carrying Dangerous Weapon (Outside Home or Place of Business/Prior Felony) 2015
Weapons	Weapon Violations	Carry Pistol WIO Lic (Inside Home/Prior Felony) 2015
Weapons	Weapon Violations	Carry Dangerous Weapon Inside Home (2015)
Weapons	Weapon Violations	Carry Rifle Or Shotgun Outside Home Or Business, Viol Of Inoperable Pistol Emgncy Act Of 2008
Weapons	Weapon Violations	CDW Outside Home or Business in violation of 2nd Emergency Act of 2014 (Act 20.0564 )
Weapons	Weapon Violations	Unlawful Possession Of A Firearm (intrafamily Offense)
Weapons	Weapon Violations	Unlawful Shipment, Transfer, Receipt, Or Possession By A Felon
Weapons	Weapon Violations	Possession Of A Weapon
Weapons	Weapon Violations	Violation Of A Gun Free Zone
Weapons	Weapon Violations	Unlawful Possession Of A Firearm In A School Zone
Weapons	Weapon Violations	Receipt Or Possession Of A Stolen Firearm And Ammunition
Weapons	Weapon Violations	Poss Firearm During Crime Of Violence
Weapons	Weapon Violations	Prohibit Purchase/ownership Body Armor By Violent Felons-in General

### 3. D.C. Superior Court's offense classification dictionary

The first column shows the categories we used in the report and the second column shows the charge that the D.C. Superior Court typically uses.

Report Category	Charge
Assault	Threats to Do Bodily Harm -Misd
Assault	Assault W/I To Commit Any Other Offense
Assault	Assault W/I to Kill
Assault	Aggravated Assault Knowingly
Assault	Assault With A Dangerous Weapon
Assault	Simple Assault
Assault	Threat to Kidnap or Injure a Person
Assault	Assault with Significant Bodily Injury
Assault	Mayhem
Assault	Aggravated Aslt Knowingly Grave Risk
Assault	Assault With A Dangerous Weapon
Assault	Assault W/I to Commit Robbery
Assault	Assault W/I to Murder
Assault	Assault w/Intent to Commit First Degree Sexual Abuse
Assault	Aggravated Aslt-Grave Risk
Assault	Malicious Disfigurement
Assault	Assault (Felony)
Assault	Assault with Significant Bodily Injury
Assault	Intimidating, Impeding, Interfering, Retaliating Against a Govt Official or Empl of DC
Assault	Aslt W/I to Commit Mayhem
Assault	Abuse of a Vulnerable Adult - Threats
Assault	Criminal Abuse of a Vulnerable Adult
Assault	Throwing Stones or Missiles
Assault on a police officer	Assault On A Police Officer
Assault on a police officer	Assault On A Police Officer
Assault on a police officer	Assault on a Police Officer (Misdemeanor)
Assault on a police officer	Assault on a Federal Police Officer
Burglary	Burglary One
Burglary	Burglary Two
Burglary	Burglary
Conspiracy	Conspiracy
Conspiracy	Conspiracy to Commit a Crime of Violence
Conspiracy	Conspiracy
Conspiracy	*Conspiracy
Conspiracy	Conspiracy

Report Category	Charge
Contempt	Contempt - Felony
Contempt	Contempt - Misdemeanor
Contraband in jail	Unlawful Possession of Contraband Into Penal Institution
Contraband in jail	Unlawful Introduction of Contraband Into Penal Institution
Contraband in jail	Introduce Contraband Into Penal Institution
Cruelty to animals	Cruelty to Animals - misd
Cruelty to animals	Animal Fighting
Cruelty to animals	Cruelty to Animals
Cruelty to animals	Abandonment of Maimed or Diseased Animal
Cruelty to animals	Engaging in Animal Fighting
Cruelty to children	Second Degree Cruelty to Children Grave Risk
Cruelty to children	1st Degree Cruelty to Children
Cruelty to children	Second Degree Cruelty to Children
Cruelty to children	1st Degree Cruelty to Children (Grave Risk)
Cruelty to children	Cruelty to Children
Cruelty to children	Second Degree Cruelty to Children- Abandonment
Disorderly conduct	Obscenity
Disorderly conduct	Disorderly Conduct
Disorderly conduct	Disorderly Conduct - Urinating or Defecating in Public
Disorderly conduct	Disorderly Conduct - Urinating or Defecating
Disorderly conduct	Disorderly Conduct - Cause Unreason Fear
Disorderly conduct	Disorderly-Urinating
Disorderly conduct	Intoxication
Disorderly conduct	Disorderly Conduct - Abusive Language
Disorderly conduct	Disorderly Conduct - Peeping Tom
Disorderly conduct	Disorderly Conduct - Creating Fear
Disorderly conduct	Disorderly Conduct - Disrupting a Public Conveyance
Disorderly conduct	Disorderly Conduct - Fighting Words
Disorderly conduct	Disorderly Conduct - Disrupting Use of a Public Conveyance
Domestic violence	Kidnapping
Domestic violence	Obstructing Preventing Interfg W/Reports/Reqsts for Assist frm Law Enforce Med Prov Child Wlfr Agency
Domestic violence	Kidnapping
Domestic violence	Civil Protection Order Violation
Domestic violence	Parental Kidnap - (a) Conceal
Domestic violence	Violation of TPO
Domestic violence	Violation of CPO
Domestic violence	Parental Kidnap(Fel) Over 30D-From Parent
Domestic violence	Parental Kidnap - (b)(1) from Custodian
Domestic violence	Parental Kidnap W/I DC-From Custodian
Domestic violence	Obstructing Preventing Interfg W/Reports/Reqsts for Assist frm Law Enforce Med



Report Category	Charge
	Prov Child Wlfr Agency
Domestic violence	Contempt of CPO/TPO
Drugs	Poss of a Controlled Substance -Misd
Drugs	Distribution Of a Controlled Substance
Drugs	Poss W/I to Dist a Controlled Substance
Drugs	Possession of Drug Paraphernalia
Drugs	Possession of Drug Paraphernalia
Drugs	Unlawful Possession of Liquid PCP
Drugs	Poss Drug Paraphernalia-Misd
Drugs	Poss W/I to Dist Marijuana-Misd
Drugs	Poss W/I to Dist Marijuana-Fel
Drugs	Manufacture or Possessing W/Intent to Manufacture a Controlled Substance
Drugs	Distribution of Marijuana-Misd
Drugs	Obtain Controlled Substance By Fraud
Drugs	Maintaining a Crack House
Drugs	Maintaining a Crack House
Drugs	Maintain a Storage Place/Dist Narcotics
Drugs	Maintaining a Crack House or Place to Store Narcotics (Felony)
Drugs	Distribution Of a Controlled Substance - Misdemeanor
Drugs	Sale Drug Paraphernalia
Drugs	Maintaining a Crack House (Misd)
Drugs	Poss W/I to Dist a Controlled Substance
Drugs	Distribution of Marijuana-Fel
Drugs	Poss Drug Paraphernalia W/I to Deliver & Sell
Drugs	Consumption of Marijuana in a Public Place
Elections violation	Corrupt Election Practices
Elections violation	Corrupt Election Practices
Elections violation	Contribution Limitations
Elections violation	Unlawful Cash Campaign Expenditure, Aiding, and Abetting
Escape from Custody	Prison Breach
Escape from Custody	Prisoner Escape
Escape from Custody	Escape, (From Officer)
Escape from Custody	Escape from DYRS
Failure to appear	Bail Reform Act -Felony
Failure to appear	Bail Reform Act -Misd
Failure to appear	Bail Reform Act -Misd
Failure to appear	Failure to Appear for Citation Release
Failure to appear	Failure to Appear
Failure to appear	Failure to Appear
Failure to appear	Failure to Appear

<b>Report Category</b>	<b>Charge</b>
Failure to appear	Failure to Appear
Failure to obey	Fail to Obey Officer
Failure to obey	Crossing Police Line
Failure to pay metro fare	Metro - Fail to Pay Fare
Fleeing/resisting arrest	Flee Law Enforcement Officer
Fleeing/resisting arrest	Flee Law Enforcement Officer
Fleeing/resisting arrest	Flee Law Enforcement Officer
Fleeing/resisting arrest	Resisting Arrest
Fleeing/resisting arrest	Flee Law Enforcement Officer - Misdemeanor
Fleeing/resisting arrest	Fleeing - Misdemeanor
Fleeing/resisting arrest	Resisting Arrest
Fraud	Perjury
Fraud	Fraud 2nd Degree \$1000 or More (Felony)
Fraud	Identity Theft Second Degree
Fraud	Second Degree Insurance Fraud
Fraud	Credit Card Fraud-Misd
Fraud	Fraud 2nd Degree (Misd)
Fraud	Fraud 1st Deg \$1000 or More
Fraud	Uttering
Fraud	Fraud 1st Deg (Misd)
Fraud	Forgery
Fraud	Identity Theft Second Degree
Fraud	First Degree Identity Theft
Fraud	Subornation or Perjury
Fraud	Credit Card Fraud-Fel
Fraud	Impersonating Public Official
Fraud	Trademark Counterfeiting
Fraud	Misdemeanor Insurance Fraud
Fraud	Deceptive Labeling - Felony
Fraud	First Degree ID Theft - Intent to Obtain Property
Fraud	Identity Theft First Degree
Fraud	Credit Card Fraud-Fel
Fraud	Credit Card Fraud-Misd
Fraud	Burning One's Own Property with Intent to Defraud
Fraud	False Statements
Fraud	Deceptive Labeling - Misd
Fraud	Distribution of Counterfeit Substance
Fraud	Insurance Fraud in the First Degree
Fraud	Making, Drawing, Uttering Check, Draft or Order with Intent to Defraud (Felony)
Fraud	False Impersonation of a Police Officer



<b>Report Category</b>	<b>Charge</b>
Fraud	Uttering
Fraud	Trademark Counterfeiting
Fraud	ID Theft Second Degree w/3rd Party - Misd
Fraud	ID Theft Second Degree - Intent to Obtain Property/Service - Misdemeanor
Fraud	Making, Drawing, Uttering Check, Draft or Order with Intent to Defraud (Misd)
Fraud	Pass Counterfeit US Currency
Fraud	False Statement to Obtain Unemployment Compensation
Homicide	Murder II
Homicide	Murder I
Homicide	Voluntary Manslaughter
Homicide	Felony Murder
Homicide	Involuntary Manslaughter
Homicide	Negligent Homicide -Felony
Homicide	Negligent Homicide -Pedestrian
Leaving after colliding	LV After Collid Injury
Leaving after colliding	Leaving After Colliding Personal Injury
Leaving after colliding	LV After Collid Damage
Leaving after colliding	Leaving After Colliding - Personal Injury
Leaving after colliding	Leaving After Colliding - Property Damage
Leaving after colliding	LV After Collid Personal Injury
Leaving after colliding	Leaving After Colliding Property Damage/Injury to Animal
Licensing offense	Failure to Obtain Business License with Housing Residential Endorsement
Licensing offense	Vending Without a License
Licensing offense	Vending Without a License
Obstruction of justice	Obstruction Justice (Due Administration)
Obstruction of justice	Obstructing Justice
Obstruction of justice	Obstructing Justice (Witness or Officer) (Influence, Delay)
Obstruction of justice	Obstruction Justice (Witness or Officer)(Withholding)
Obstruction of justice	Tampering With Physical Evidence
Obstruction of justice	Obstructing Justice - (Harassment-Reporting)
Obstruction of justice	Obstruction Justice (Injury/Property Damage-Giving Information)
Obstruction of justice	Obstruction Justice (Witness or Officer)(Evade Process)
Obstruction of justice	Obstruction Justice (Witness or Officer)(Cause Absence)
Obstruction of justice	Obstruction Justice (Injury/Property Damage-Official Duty)
Obstruction of justice	Obstruction Justice (Harassment - Arrest)
Obstruction of justice	Obstruction Justice (Harassment - Testimony)
Obstruction of justice	Obstruction Justice (Harassment - Insitution of Prosecution)
Obstruction of justice	Compromise of a Felony
Open container	Poss of Open Container of Alcohol/Public Intoxication
Open container	Poss of Open Container of Alcohol

Report Category	Charge
Open container	Drinking In Public
Other	Neglect to Make Arrest
Other	Blackmail
Other	Extortion
Other	Contributing to the Delinquency of a Minor by a Person w/a Prior Conviction
Other	Arson
Other	Soliciting Murder
Other	Soliciting a Violent Crime
Other	Accessory After the Fact
Other	Poss Implements of Crime
Other	Arrest Charge
Other	False Report to Police
Other	Contributing to the Delinquency of a Minor - Crime
Other	Wearing Hood or Mask
Other	Procuring
Other	Commercial Piracy - Misd
Other	Bribery of a Witness
Other	Criminal Street Gang Affiliation, Felony or Violent Misdemeanor
Other	Criminal Street Gang Retaliation
Other	Accessory After The Fact-ADW
Other	Unlawful Disclosure
Other	Illegal Dumping
Other	Criminal Negligence
Other	Bias-Related Crime
Other	Gambling
Other	Contributing to the Delinquency of a Minor
Other	Maintaining a Gambling Premises
Other	Bribery
Other	Corrupt Influence of Officials
Other	Unlawful Occupation of a Public Space at the Dock at Washington Harbour
Other	Soliciting Ticket Sales
Other	Contributing to the Delinquency of a Minor
Other	False Report of a Weapon of Mass Destruction
Other	False Fire Alarm
Other	Harming Animals Used in Law Enforcement
Panhandling	Panhandling
Panhandling	Panhandling - Aggressive
Panhandling	Panhandling - ATM
Property	Destruction of Property \$1000 or More
Property	Destruction of Property less than \$1000

<b>Report Category</b>	<b>Charge</b>
Property	Destruction of Property less than \$200
Property	Malicious Burning, Destruction or Injury of Another's Property
Property	Breaking & Entering Vending Machine
Property	Destruction of Public Property
Property	Destruction of Property over \$200
Property	Deface Private/Public Property
Property	Removal or Injury of Property Forbidden
Prostitution	Pandering
Prostitution	Sexual Solicitation
Prostitution	Keeping Disorderly House (Bawdy)
Prostitution	Operating a House of Prostitution
Prostitution	Trafficking in Commercial Sex Acts
Prostitution	Prostitution
Prostitution	Prostitution
Release violations	Offenses Committed During Release
Release violations	Contempt - Condition of Release Violation
Release violations	Tampering with a Detection Device
Release violations	Offenses Committed During Release
Release violations	Work Release Violation
Release violations	GPS Tampering (Failure to Charge)
Rioting	Riot Act -Misd
Robbery	Robbery
Robbery	Attempt to Commit Robbery
Robbery	Unarmed Carjacking
Robbery	Armed Carjacking
Sex offense	Sex Abuse- Misd
Sex offense	First Degree Child Sex Abuse
Sex offense	Second Degree Child Sex Abuse
Sex offense	First Degree Sex Abuse- Force
Sex offense	Misdemeanor Sexual Abuse of a Child or Minor
Sex offense	Third Degree Sex Abuse- Force
Sex offense	Fourth Degree Sex Abuse- Others
Sex offense	Arranging for Sexual Contact W/a Real or Fictitious Child
Sex offense	First Degree Sexual Abuse
Sex offense	Lewd Indecent or Obscene Acts
Sex offense	Enticing a Child-Felony
Sex offense	First Degree Sexual Abuse of A Ward
Sex offense	Aslt W/I to Commit First Deg Sex Abuse
Sex offense	Second Degree Sex Abuse- Incompetent
Sex offense	Pandering a Minor

<b>Report Category</b>	<b>Charge</b>
Sex offense	Sexual Abuse of a Secondary Education Student
Sex offense	First Degree Sex Abuse- Threatening
Sex offense	Assault w/Intent to Commit First Degree Sexual Abuse (Force)
Sex offense	Second Degree Sex Abuse-Threats
Sex offense	Fail to Register As Sex Offender
Sex offense	Abducting or Enticing Child from Home for Purposes of Prostitution
Sex offense	Fourth Degree Sex Abuse- Intoxicant
Sex offense	Second Degree Sexual Abuse
Sex offense	First Degree Sex Abuse (Intoxicant)
Sex offense	First Degree Sexual Abuse of A Patient/Client
Sex offense	Second Degree Sexual Abuse of a Patient or Client
Sex offense	First Degree Sexual Abuse of a Minor
Sex offense	Assault w/Intent to Commit First Degree Sexual Abuse (Threatening)
Sex offense	Third Degree Sexual Abuse
Sex offense	First Degree Sex Abuse (Threatening)
Sex offense	Aslt W/I to Commit 3rd Degree Sex Abuse
Sex offense	Pandering of a Minor
Sex offense	Sex Trafficking of Children
Sex offense	Second Degree Sex Abuse of a Minor
Sex offense	Enticing a Child-Misdemeanor
Sex offense	Voyeurism - Recording
Sex offense	Sexual Performance Using Minors
Sex offense	Indecent Sexual Proposal - Minor
Sex offense	Attempted Use of Minor in Sexual Performance
Sex offense	Indecent Exposure
Sex offense	Incest
Sex offense	Asslt W/I to Commit Third Deg Sex Abuse
Sex offense	Second Degree Sex Abuse of a Patient (Impaired)
Sex offense	1st Degree Sexual Abuse of Patient/Client (Victim Impaired)
Sex offense	1st Degree Sexual Abuse of Patient/Client (During Course of Treatment)
Sex offense	Fail to Register As Sex Offender
Sex offense	First Degree Sexual Abuse
Sex offense	Third Degree Sex Abuse-Threats
Sex offense	Voyeurism - Privacy
Sex offense	Benefitting Financially from Human Trafficking
Sex offense	Compelling An Individual To Live A Life of Prostitution Against His or Her Will
Sex offense	Lewd, Indecent, or Obscene Acts
Sex offense	Sale, Distribute Obscene Picture
Sex offense	Voyeurism - Hidden
Sex offense	Voyeurism - Distributing and Disseminating

<b>Report Category</b>	<b>Charge</b>
Stalking	Stalking
Stalking	Stalking - Should Have Known Harm
Stalking	Stalking - Intent to Harm Victim
Stalking	Stalking - Harm Known
Stalking	Stalking - Misd
Stalking	Stalking - Felony
Stalking	Felony Stalking
Taxes	Tax Fraud Willful Attempt to Evade or Defeat Tax
Taxes	Tax - Failure to Pay Tax, etc.
Theft	Theft Second Degree
Theft	Theft First Degree
Theft	Theft Second Degree - Felony
Theft	Shoplifting
Theft	Theft First Degree
Theft	Taking Property W/O Right
Trafficking stolen property	Receiving Stolen Property \$1000 or More
Trafficking stolen property	Receiving Stolen Property-Misd
Trafficking stolen property	Trafficking Stolen Property
Unlawful assembly	Unlawful Conduct Capitol Grounds
Unlawful assembly	Parades, Assemblages And Display Of Flags In The Supreme Court Building And Grounds
Unlawful assembly	UE of Closed Supreme Court Building or Grounds
Unlawful assembly	Unlawful Conduct Capitol Grounds
Unlawful assembly	Parading on Capitol Grounds
Unlawful assembly	Unlawful Assembly-Disorderly Conduct
Unlawful assembly	Obstruct Rdway On US Capitol Grounds
Unlawful assembly	Firearms, Fireworks, Speeches & Objectionable Language in Supreme Court Building and Grounds
Unlawful assembly	Creating Noise Disturbance or Demonstrating at Supreme Court Building or on Grounds
Unlawful entry	Unlawful Entry
Vehicle	Unauthorized Use of A Vehicle
Vehicle	Driving Under the Influence of Alcohol or a Drug
Vehicle	Reckless Driving
Vehicle	Driving Under the Influence of Alcohol or a Drug
Vehicle	Unauthorized Use of A Vehicle - Crime of Violence
Vehicle	Reckless Driving
Vehicle	No Permit
Vehicle	Unlawful Entry of a Motor Vehicle
Vehicle	Unauthorized Use of A Vehicle - Prior Conviction
Vehicle	Operating After Suspension
Vehicle	Operating a Vehicle While Impaired

Report Category	Charge
Vehicle	No Permit
Vehicle	Possession of Open Container of Alcohol - Vehicle
Vehicle	Reckless Driving
Vehicle	Aggravated Reckless Driving-Property Damage \$1000+
Vehicle	Aggravated Reckless Driving - Speed
Vehicle	Operating While Impaired
Vehicle	Loaning Registration, Misuse of Temporary Tags
Vehicle	Poss of an Open Container of Alcohol in a Vehicle
Vehicle	Operating Unregistered Motor Vehicle
Vehicle	Operating After Revocation
Vehicle	Speed (30 or Over)
Vehicle	Tampering With an Automobile
Vehicle	Operating All-Terrain Vehicle or Dirt Bike
Vehicle	Operating While Impaired
Vehicle	Improper Display of Tags
Vehicle	Counterfeit Tags
Weapons	Carry Dang Weapon-Outside Home/Business
Weapons	Carry Dangerous Weapon- Felony
Weapons	Poss Firearm During Crime of Violence
Weapons	Carry Pistol W/O Lic -Outside Home/Business
Weapons	Possession of Unregistered Firearm/Unlawful Possession of a Firearm or Destructive Device
Weapons	Unlawful Possession of a Firearm (Prior Conviction)
Weapons	Unlawful Poss Ammunition
Weapons	Carry Pistol Outside Home/Business
Weapons	Poss Prohibited Weapon
Weapons	Carry Dang Weapon-Outside Home/Business (Prior Felony)
Weapons	Possession of a Large Capacity Ammunition Feeding Device
Weapons	Unlawful Possession of a Firearm (Crime of Violence)
Weapons	Carry Pistol (Misd)
Weapons	Carry Rifle or Shotgun Outside Home or Business, Viol of Inoperable Pistol Emgncy Act of 2008
Weapons	Poss Prohibited Weapon -Other
Weapons	Unlawful Possession of a Firearm (Intrafamily Offense)
Weapons	Carry Pistol-Prior Fel/CP
Weapons	Carrying Dangerous Weapon (Outside Home or Place of Business/Prior Felony) 2014
Weapons	Carrying Dangerous Weapon (Outside Home or Place of Business) 2014
Weapons	Carrying Dangerous Weapon (Inside Home/Prior Felony) 2014
Weapons	Carrying a Pistol Without a License (Outside Home or Place of Business/Prior Felony) 2015
Weapons	CPWOL Outside Home or Business in violation of 2nd Emergency Act of 2014 Act



Report Category	Charge
	20-0564
Weapons	Carrying Dangerous Weapon (Outside Home or Place of Business) 2015
Weapons	Carrying a Pistol Without a License (Outside Home or Place of Business/Prior Felony) 2014
Weapons	Failure To Register Firearm
Weapons	Unlawful Poss Ammunition
Weapons	Carrying a Pistol Without a License (Outside Home or Place of Business) 2015
Weapons	Carrying A Rifle or Shotgun (Outside Home or Place of Business)
Weapons	Unlawful Possession of a Firearm (Order to Relinquish)
Weapons	Carrying Dangerous Weapon Outside Home or Business 2015
Weapons	Unlawful Possession of a Firearm (Fugitive from Justice)
Weapons	Unlawful Discharge of a Firearm
Weapons	Presence In A Motor Vehicle Containing A Firearm
Weapons	Unlawful Poss Firearm -Misd
Weapons	Carry Pistol W/O Lic (Misd)
Weapons	Unlawful Possession of a Firearm
Weapons	Poss Prohibited Weapon
Weapons	Carry Pistol W/O Lic -Prior Fel/CPWOL
Weapons	Possess Prohibited Weapon
Weapons	Distribute Firearm/Dest. Device/Ammo
Weapons	Felon in Possession
Weapons	Unlawful Transportation of a Firearm
Weapons	Possession of a Destructive Device
Weapons	Poss Firearm During Crime of Violence
Weapons	Carry Dangerous Weapon- Misd
Weapons	Carry Dangerous Weapon- Misd
Weapons	Unlawful Transportation of a Firearm
Weapons	Poss Prohibited Weapon -Felony
Weapons	Criminally Negligent Storage of a Firearm
Weapons	Carrying a Pistol Without a License (Outside Home or Place of Business) 2014
Weapons	Carrying a Pistol Without a License (Inside Home/Prior Felony) 2014
Weapons	Carrying a Pistol Without a License (Inside Home) 2014
Weapons	Carrying Dangerous Weapon (Outside Home or Place of Business/Prior Felony) 2015
Weapons	Carry Pistol W/O Lic (Inside Home/Prior Felony) 2015
Weapons	Carrying A Rifle or Shotgun (Outside Home or Place of Business) (Prior Conviction)
Weapons	CPWOL Outside Home or Business (Prior Felony) in violation of 2nd Emergency Act of 2014 Act 20-0564
Weapons	Possession of a Destructive Device
Weapons	Failure to Lawfully Transport a Firearm within a Vehicle
Weapons	Failure to Carry a Concealed Pistol License
Weapons	Possession of BB Gun

<b>Report Category</b>	<b>Charge</b>
Weapons	Carry Dangerous Weapon Inside Home/Prior Felony (2015)
Weapons	Carry Dangerous Weapon -Gun
Weapons	Manufacture or Possession of a Weapon of Mass Destruction
Weapons	Placing Explosives w/i to Destroy
Weapons	Failure To Register Firearm- 2nd Off
Weapons	Poss Molotov Cocktail
Weapons	Carry Pistol W/O Lic (Inside Home) 2015
Weapons	CDW (Prior Felony) in violation of 2nd Emergency Act of 2014 (Act 20-0564 )
Weapons	CDW Outside Home or Business in violation of 2nd Emergency Act of 2014 (Act 20-0564 )
Weapons	Unlawful Discharge of a Firearm
Weapons	Possession of Destructive Device
Weapons	Violation of Gun Offender Registry Registration Requirements
Weapons	Authority to Carry Firearm in Certain Places for Certain Purposes





# Gun Violence Prevention EOC Organization Chart

Current as of 4/1

